

INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL XV NO 166

BOMBAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 11 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT
MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
12 Nov.	NARKONDA		18,302
19 "	RANCHI		16,560
26 "	RAJPUTANA	"MACEDONIA"	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK		10,602
10 "	RANPURA	"MOOLTANA"	20,347
17 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 "	RANPURA	"WANTUA"	10,346
31 "	RAZMAK		11,518
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	"MALOJA"	20,837
14 "	RANPURA		16,561
21 "	RAJPUTANA	"MOREA"	10,963
28 "	RAZMAK		16,560
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	"NALDERA"	16,088
11 "	RAWALPINDI		16,549
18 "	RAZMAK	"MALWA"	10,986
25 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	"NARKUNDA"	16,392
10 "	RAJPUTANA		11,518
17 "	RAZMAK		16,560
24 "	RAJPUTANA		16,561
31 "	RAZMAK		16,560
7 Apr.	RAJPUTANA		16,560
14 "	RAZMAK		16,560
21 "	RAWALPINDI		16,549
28 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 "	RAZMAK	"MOREA"	10,963
19 "	RAJPUTANA		11,518
26 "	RAZMAK	"NALDERA"	16,088

Through Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
1st Saloon only.
Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:

	A	B	C
1st Saloon to London	80	70	60
2nd Saloon to London	72	62	56
1st Saloon to Marseilles	50	42	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
19th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
16th Dec.	MANELA	9,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA	7,888
8th March	DUMANA	8,427
5th April	MANELA	9,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
11th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.
20th "	KIDDERPORE	Straits, China & Japan.
26th Dec.	DELTA	Colombo Straits
13th "	ALIPORE	China and Japan.
31st "	TASMANIA MARU	Colombo Straits
1928		
10th Jan.	KHIVA	Colombo Straits
23rd "	KALYAN	Colombo Straits

Approximate Date.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
11th Nov.	VARSOVA	Bussah via Karachi.
12th "	CHAKLA	Karachi via Port of Mandi.
14th "	VITA	Bussah via Port of Mandi.
15th "	BANDRA	Bussah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
17th "	KAROA	East & South Africa.
20th "	WELLORA	Mombasa.

Extra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Bussah.
Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Tamba Maru	5845	6 Nov.	16 Nov.
Rongpur Maru	5039	17 "	30 "
Seijo Maru	6550	27 "	11 Dec.
Penang Maru	5214	1 Dec.	15 "
Muroran Maru	5374	17 "	30 "
Moji Maru	3767	21 "	5 Jan.
Sado Maru	5398	30 "	12 "

* Passenger Steamer
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 29279, 23735. Tel: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Shunko Maru	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	13th Nov.	22nd "
Honolulu Maru	24th "	6th Dec.
Indo Maru	14th Dec.	23rd "
Shinnoh Maru	16th "	30th "
Hiyozan Maru	29th "	3rd Jan.
Celebes Maru	25th "	7th "

For Particulars apply to:-
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22180. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Tel Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed. MOFUSSEL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Daily Edition	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20	Rs. 25	
6 Months	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-6	
3 Months	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4	
1 Month	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4	

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:-

Name of Subscriber _____
Address _____
Register No. _____
Date of paper _____
Time of delivery _____

AMRUTANJAN

FOR
Speedy Recovery

FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : DRAS

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:-Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
Valuation Year. Surplus disclosed.
First 1917 Rs. 11,532
Second 1920 Rs. 27,737
Third 1923 Rs. 1,16,544
No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age. Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:-
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY AND UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907).
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE AND FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET IN CASH Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP AND A Rs. 1,500 PAYABLE POLICY Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER. Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:-
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

SAVE EYES

If all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Coconut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"-genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.-Uttar, Kandi.
Agents:-KEMI & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCES STREET BOMBAY

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-137, Kalbadvi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22491.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane - - - PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:-GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
Dr. F. K. BHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., Pr. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs. 3,37,34,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927. WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIAL.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:-
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies.
137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

INSURE WITH:-

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee-Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders-(Established 1891)-No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely THE LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving office with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:-
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Rail fare PAID. Prospectus on two annas stamp. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Station Road, Delhi.

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS for Piece Goods and Hosiery. Pay Rs. 50 plus T. A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply SYAL TRADING CO., registered, "Rose Villa", Ludhiana.

WANTED.—English or Vernacular knowing CANDIDATES both male and female to obtain M.D., M.B., L.M.P. Kaviraj, Hakim Hazik, etc., degrees and diplomas of the well-known and registered by the Govt. A. H. Medical College Aligarh, in a few months by correspondence. Special concession for private practitioners. For prospectus apply to:—THE SECRETARY, A. H. Medical College, Aligarh.

WANTED.—TWO SALES SUPERINTENDENTS. One for Rs. 350/- plus commission for Bombay, and one on Rs. 150/- plus commission for Gujarat. Pranth to sell genuine Mysore Agarbathies, etc. The selected candidates should invest Rs. 5,000/- and 3,000/- respectively in 500 and 300 fully paid up shares of Rs. 10 each. Apply with a remittance of Rs. 5/- for samples and terms to: THE MYSORE PERFUMERY AND INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES LTD., R. Krishna Murthi Naidu, Managing Director.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENT for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort Bombay.

HOTELS

CALCUTTA HOTEL
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

Bombay Chronicle,
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

TOWELS THAT STAY YOUNG.

Kakomi Turkish Towels take a lot of wearing-out. Treat them as hard as you like, you won't dismay them. Well bleached and excellent in appearance, they will give you years of service.

Price from Rs. 14-8 per dozen upwards.

TROUBLE FREE TENNIS SCREENS.
Specify Kakomi Tennis Screens. They are strong and simple to erect. Made from Dark Blue Sheeting or Dosuti. Size 60" x 9'.

Dosuti Rs. 136 per pair.
Sheeting Rs. 112 per pair

GET A GOOD PURDAH.

You can make or m-r the appearance of a room, with a single Purdah. Choose from our wide range of delicate shades and add to the character of your rooms. All Kakomi Purdahs are hemmed ready for use.

Price for size 6' x 50" Dosuti Rs. 2-8 each.
Price for size 6' x 72" Dosuti Rs. 3-12 each.
Price for size 6' x 44" Bolton Sheeting Rs. 2-8 each.

THE CANNON COTTON MILLS, CO.
CANNON.

K1

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle," can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER, The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts, etc. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultan's figs, apple rings Rs. 13 each. Prices Postage included. DABROS Srinagar, Kashmir.

R29203

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counter-act, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New Rs. 195
Corona Three New Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good Rs. 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9 Rs. 125
Century Portable Rs. 85
Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and others 9, 13 and Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. City's Institute West, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

MEDICAL.

CATARACTS.—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

2E194A

BESSEN'S EYE DROP.—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

28515B

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column
Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of SURGICAL REGISTRAR and LECTURER OF SURGERY on a grade of Rs. 350—25—600. Period of probation—one year. On confirmation the selected candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the University Provident Fund under the rules. General private practice allowed. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by attested copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar, Lucknow University, Lucknow, not later than the 26th November, 1927.

R. R. KHANNA,
Registrar,
25504

AMRITH MAHAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION NO. A. 2-55-15 DATED 21st OCTOBER 1927.

THE ANNUAL SALE of the Amrith Mahal Cattle will be held at the following centres on dates noted, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. as may suit the public.

No.	SALE CENTRES.	DATES.
1.	Holalkere (Railway Station)	21st and 22nd November, 1927.
2.	Dudda (Hassan Taluk)	24th and 25th November, 1927.
3.	Konchal (Tiptur Taluk) (Railway Station)	2nd and 3rd December, 1927.
4.	Sulekere (Channarayana Taluk)	20th and 21st December, 1927.

For conditions regarding sales, please refer to page 931 Part VI of Mysore Gazette, (English) dated 27th October, 1927.

Further particulars may be had application to the undersigned.
(Sd.) A. A. MONTEIRO, Lieut. Superintendent.

AMRITH MAHAL DEPARTMENT.

29490.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and effects of SHIVARAO SHRINIVAS NAYAMPALLY, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a student, a Bachelor, who resided at Gamdevi, outside the Fort. Deceased. KRISHNARAO SHRINIVAS NAYAMPALLY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, the step brother of the deceased abovesaid residing at Gamdevi outside the Fort. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this first day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
1st day of November, 1927.
Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys,
25503

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1927 of Jyer and Termmer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1927, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Dated this 3rd day of November, 1927.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHROY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

29479

AUCTION

26 APOLLO STREET FORT

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE "NEW OIL MILLS" AT WADALA (SEWRI).

Pursuant to the High Court order dated the 21st September, 1925, and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the New Oil Mills, Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms.

(LOT NO. 1)

All that piece of land situate at Wadala on the Wadala Port Trust Estate and measuring about 19,995 5/9 square yards bounded on the North by a proposed road and beyond that by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the South and East by other land belonging to the said Trustees, and, on the West by a road and beyond that by other land of the said Trustees forming part of the Wadala Railway Yard, which said piece of land bears Cadastral Survey No. 8-35-3-1 Dadar Naigam Division.

(LOT NO. 2).

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

1 large structure of corrugated iron sheets for the main mills and oil cake godown.
1 large structure for the seed godown and castor oil and copra godown.
1 large structure for oil storing tanks and oil godown.
1 small structure for office.

1 bungalow of masonry work with small garden attached.

A number of small out-houses for servants built of corrugated iron sheets, railway sidings on both sides of the mills.

Oil machinery of electric motors from 30 to 90 B.H.P. Seed crushers grinders, hydraulic pumps and accumulators, oil filler presses, elevators, conveyors, moulding machines and oil boiling kettles, oil tanks, paring machines, bunkers, and rollers for seeds, steam-roller, etc., etc.

Electric motors and machinery in working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaisanker, Kanga and Girharaj, Attorneys for the Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

Private offers will be considered. BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE

CINEMA PRECIOUS

The lovely, adorable, dimpled LAURA LA PLANTE bids you GOOD-BYE

TO-NIGHT—and warns you for the last time to-night to

"BEWARE OF WIDOWS"

TO-NIGHT: 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

A Timely hint to the police! From tomorrow a new kind of gambling will be introduced in Bombay—but don't be afraid! It's not gambling in money, but it's

THE LOVE'S GAMBLE

where the stakes will be hearts and NOT currency notes!

TO-MORROW IT STARTS!

THE LOVE'S GAMBLE



A strap is worth a million when Sadie rides in the subway!

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COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virgilal Ranchhodas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharma) and other information, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M. after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

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OF

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CONTEX

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEARISH BUREAU—HEAVY LIQUIDATION—SPECULATIVE POSITION LONG—FUTURES 94 to 99 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Nov. 9.

The New York futures market opened steady and prices improved 17 points before the Bureau, when the session was temporarily suspended to digest the Bureau report.

The Bureau indicated the crop on the 1st instant at 12,842,000 Bales and Ginning report showed 9,920,000 Bales Ginned up to the 1st instant against 8,119,000 Bales on the 17th instant. The crop estimate showed only an addition of 146,000 Bales which is not material, however, the general idea was for bullish figures and the sentimental effect caused a break of 12 points when the market resumed trading. There were wide fluctuations, short covering resulting in quick rally, and increased liquidation depressed prices. The net decline at the close was from 94 to 99 points and middling spot declined fully one cent and closed at 20-25c.

The New Orleans futures market closed weak at a decline of 110 to 111 points. Spot Cotton declined 109 points.

The technical situation of the market is weak, there is accumulation of long interest and trade is not inclined to follow the advance. Stocks are increasing and spinner's takings are in no way indicate record consumption. It is anticipated that the hedge selling will soon be over however, the market needs readjustment of the technical position indicating lower prices in the near future.

We see no reason for sustained improvement in the values and continue our advice of selling short on rallies.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York under date 9th instant.

(1) January highest 21.95 (10-53 a.m.), lowest 19.45 (at re-opening call after 9 a.m.).

(2) SUPPLEMENTARY BUREAU.

Very favourable weather in October permitted rapid gathering. Reduction in Texas of 130,000 bales is compensated for by increases in Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma etc. Crop earliest picked for many years, of which large percentage is of high grade.

(3) Agricultural Bureau Report is more favourable than expected. Decline may go somewhat further on long liquidation, but have a favourable opinion of the market eventually.

(4) Heavy long liquidation. Liquidation absorbed by trade and limits. Messrs. Unrigar and Vesnar's, New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 9th instant as under:—

"With trade disinclined to follow advances, and speculative position long, favour selling on rallies."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received from their New York friends Messrs. Harris, Ivey & Vose the following cable dated 9th instant.

Although further liquidation possible believe fundamentals bullish, higher prices eventually; purchases scale down advisable.

"Weekly weather Report, favourable and states that the weather in Cotton belt has been very favourable for picking and ginning; frost has been reported in parts of the belt, but without damage to the crop and picking and ginning are well forward."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 9.	
December	19.84-89
January	19.89-99
March	20.10-95
May	20.18-98
July	20.00-94
Middling Spot	20.25-100

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 9.	
January	20.04-110
March	20.11-111
Middling Spot	20.00-109

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 9.
New York, 10.30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

Noon Call.	
January	20.15
March	20.37
May	20.42
New York, Noon Call:	
January	12.30 p.m.
March	19.98
May	20.15
July	20.25
New Orleans 9.30 a.m.	
January	11.30
March	20.15
May	20.22
July	20.24

LIVERPOOL.

HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION—CLOSED 52 TO 44 POINTS LOWER—SALES 8,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.

The Liverpool futures market opened 1 point higher and fluctuated within a small range. Some Bombay firms were reported buying before the Bureau which purchases were liquidated after the Bureau at huge losses. Speculative long purchases were also unloaded and prices closed at a decline of 44 to 52 points. Middling American spot improved 2 points and closed at 11.86d. per lb. and sales were reported 8,000 Bales.

The Empire futures for January and March deliveries closed at 10.71d. and 10.66d. at a decline of 51 and 50 points respectively. The Egyptian futures declined 48 to 44 points with spot improving 5 points to 19.30d.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Brul & Co. have received the following cable D9th instant (5-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Though Bureau figures higher than expected, ginnings returns moderate. Would advise buying on any decline from present level."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Heavy selling on estimate being larger than expected, do not think estimate warrants further serious decline."

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 9th instant:—

U. S. Bureau crop 12,842,000 Bales Yield 151 lbs. per acre. Ginned to 31st Oct. 9,920,000 Bales. Weekly weather Report. Good. Crop mostly picked.

Ecles. Generally favourable weather adding to the crop, market likely to decline further.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.	
November	10.77-52
December	10.73-52
January	10.72-52
February	10.68-51
March	10.69-50
April	10.60-50
May	10.67-49
June	10.60-48
July	10.56-48
August	10.44-47
September	10.27-44
October	10.15-44
November	10.10-44
Middling Spot	11.86-102

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.	
Sales at Liverpool 8,000 bales.	
Sales on Speculation 200 bales.	
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.	

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.	
Seinde, Good	8.65
Seinde, Fully Good	8.85
Seinde, Fine	9.05
Bengal, Good	8.65
Bengal, Fully Good	8.85
Bengal, Fine	9.05
Oomra, Good	9.30
Oomra, Fully Good	9.55
Oomra, Fine	9.80
Broach, Good	9.90
Broach, Fully Good	10.20
Broach, Fine	10.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.	
November	18.23-44
December	18.32-48
January	18.50-48
February	18.50-48
March	18.57-48
April	18.57-48
May	18.57-48
June	18.50-48
July	18.46-47
August	18.46-47
September	18.46-47
October	18.46-47
November	18.03-47
Sakellaris, F.G.F. Spot	19.20-45

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 9.	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	61,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	41,000

BOMBAY.

LONGS AWAITING TO UNLOAD.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Following a decline of 99 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 486 for Broach A.M. delivery. Japanese firms were buying and prices improved to Rs. 488½. At this level there was some liquidation and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There exists still a large speculative holdings in this market and operators are awaiting for a rally to unload. Quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.M.	386	388½	385	386½
Oomra D.J.J.	355½	357	355	356
Bengal D.J.J.	318	320	318	319

SEWEL MARKET.

Liverpool opened 2 points lower and later cables indicated it 11 points lower. The local market opened at 48½/2 for Broach A.M. delivery and declined on long liquidation. The close was poor as under at 6-30 p.m.:—

Broach A.M.	385½	386	383	383
Oomra D.J.J.	355	355	353	353
Bengal D.J.J.	314	314	312	312

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 10.	
November	235.40-3.60

COTTON ORACLE'S FORECAST.

The following cable is re-reported to have been received to-day from Mr. Gans:—

Main trend is down. Demand is poor. As long as market shows weakness, short sales on rallies will prove profitable. Expect down prices during the week. Breaking to-day's lowest (19.49) indicate much lower prices to 18.30c.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bales.	
Wednesday's Receipts	8,011
Wednesday's Exports	3,771
Receipts same time last year	116,765
Exports same time last year	80,154
Exports same time last year	120,119
Stock of Cotton on 3rd November	218,298
Stock same time last year	266,089

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	
Receipts to date 9-11-27	129,228
Receipts Yesterday 9-11-27	12,300
Exports to date 9-11-27	61,000
Stock at Ports 4-11-27	240,000
Stock at Ports 4-11-27	231,000
Stock Interior Towns 4-11-27	119,000
Stock Liverpool 4-11-27	100,700
Visible Supply 4-11-27	502,400
Quantity in Sight 4-11-27	63,262
Receipts to date 9-11-27	149,000
Receipts Yesterday 9-11-27	7,300
Exports to date 9-11-27	296,000
Stock at Ports 4-11-27	238,000
Stock Interior Towns 4-11-27	126,000
Stock Liverpool 4-11-27	81,000
Visible Supply 4-11-27	550,000
Quantity in Sight 4-11-27	74,850

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay Nov. 10.	
Bengal Dec/Jan	337
Broach Apr/May	337
Oomra Dec/Jan	356

SPOT RATE.

Superfine Fine Fully Good	
Bengal	333 327 320
Bengal	331 325 318
Oomra No 3	373 363 353

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUL & CO.)	
2 CENTS INTO BOMBAY	
Bombay, November 10th	
Since 1st September	
This Year Last Year	
Full-pressed Bales	
Chandab	1134 2474 1803
Central India	7388 6301
Farjand Nara	315 2618 680
Hyderabad-Garant	164 840 110
Bengal	2872 1612 1733
Central Provinces	211 3167 616
Total Cotton	4699 31609 11248
Dholera	542 18613 27 5
N.W. Provinces	1876 18 01 3027
Rajputana	47 5579 5493
Sind-Punjab	1078 7909 3029
Broach	89 244 77
Oomra & Dharwar	2339 5599
Western-Northern	2734 686
Oomra & Dharwar	20
Timorelly & Cambodia	7013 4277

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 10.
Following a decline of 1/16d. in London quotations, the local market opened quiet and fluctuated as under:—
Double options Premiums—
Maghar 1 2 0
Posha 1 10 0

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Ready	21 7 9
Kartika	21 7 6
Margashirsha	21 7 3
Naradasa Motilal Native Gold	
bars touch 96-97-99	21 7 6
National City	21 9 6

SILVER.

Ready	60 4 0
London Ready	26 6 0
Forward	26 3 0
Opening	2 7 0
Closing	2 7-1/16
New York Cent	57-3/8
Op.	Hi. Lo. Cl.
Kartika	60 60/4 59/15 60/2
Margashirsha	59/12 59/14 59/10 59/12
Posha	59/11 59/13 59/9 59/11

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Nov. 10.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON
Bank's buying 3 Mst D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet—steady
PARIS
Bank's selling D D 9/10
Bank's buying 3 Mst D A 9/60
Bank's buying D D 9/45
JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 127.
HONGKONG
Bank's buying 60 Dst D F 123 1/2.
Bank's selling D D 137.
SHANGHAI
Bank's selling D D 174 1/4.
SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D 155
NEW YORK
Bank's selling D D 275 1/2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11 1/2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 20/6.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 20/3.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet but steady. India was a large buyer at lower rate. India bought. China sold. Market has a more steady appearance.
American Cross Rate Dol. 4.87-1/4.
Paris Cross Rate Fms. 124.04.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 10.	
3 months 4-11/32 p.c.	
6 months 4-7/16 p.c.	
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.	
Money Call 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 p.c.	
1 month 2-1/4 p.c.	
3 months 3 p.c.	
6 months 4-1/2 p.c.	
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c.	
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 3rd Nov.	
In full crossed Bales.	
Yesterday This year Last year	
Europe	1296 67,182 41,146
Japan & China	29,766 14,203
Coast Ports	2924 2733
1 p-country by Rail	20,414 17,812
Altogether in harbour for Europe	
China and Japan	6766 810
Total	3791 157032 78706

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Ready Delivery	
Mili Terms Contract	
New Nov. Dec.	
Bengal Superfine	340
Bengal Fine M.G.	330 pl. 6 pl. 5/6
Bengal F.G. M.G.	320
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	330
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	320
Wardha-Hingri Fine M.G.	380
Nagpur Fine M.G.	380 pl. 24 5 pl. 19/20
Yemmal Fine M.G.	370
Arvi Fine M.G.	370 pl. 15 pl. 12
Amraoti Fine M.G.	365
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	360 pl. 7 pl. 3
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	355
Khandesh Fine M.G.	355 pl. 2 — 5
Muthia Fine M.G.	350/32
Nanded-Purna Best	Quality
Purna Average	Quality
Parbani Saitu Average	Quality
Indore-Ujjain	Quality
Barwah-Saunad	Quality
Broach Fine M.G.	pl. 13
Broach F.G. M.G.	pl. 13
Western God M.G.	380
Western H.G.	380
Chandab Fine M.G.	420
Mitaj-Sangli F.G. M.G.	405
Oomra F.G. M.G.	405
Dholera F.G. M.G.	405
Kadi-Virgam F.G. M.G.	405

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES VERY STEADY.

SPURT IN TATA IRON.

MILL SHARES:—

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened to-day after four days and in view of sudden decline in cotton prices, there was general expectation of easier prices. Cotton mill shares opened steady at a slight decline despite slowness in the cloth market. Bull operators are carrying large accounts and ready prices were supported. Prices ruled very steady. Had it not been for large speculative purchases by Bull operators, under ordinary circumstances prices would have gone down. The market is manipulated and unless long liquidation sets in, prices are not likely to move much from present level. The technical situation is weak and a day will come when it will be necessary to correct the overbought state. It is impossible to guess such times, but we would prefer great caution.

IRON SHARES:—

There was increased enquiry for Tata Iron shares which firmed up to Rs. 59/12 and Rs. 217/8 for Ordinary and Defids respectively. At this level there was some profit-taking. The undertone is fairly healthy. Second Pref. were firm.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tram shares showed some activity. Bombay Steamer shares ruled firm. Indian Cement improved and Bundi also followed. There was large offering with some decline in Oriental Ince. shares. Scindi shares were steady.

SECURITIES:—

The Securities market ruled quiet but steady.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 80-8.
Baroda (100-50) 14 p.c. 92/4
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 64.
Central (5) 2 p.c. 26 1/4.
Easters (210-5) 8 p.c. 83
Imperial (100) 1,442-8
Imperial Contributory (185 Pd.) 16 p.c. 356-4.
Union (5) Rs. 3-12.
BANKS AND MANGANESE.
Bundi Portland Cement (10) 34-10.
Central India Mining (10) 26-4.
India Cement 250 (0) 218-12.
Karni Cement 250 (0) 200.
Karni Cement (0) (D) 660.
Punjab Cement (D) 9-10.
Punjab Cement (D) 14-12.
Shivrajpur (10) 51-4.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX
HARMFUL.CINEMA OWNERS ON RIGIDITY
OF CENSORMORE EVIDENCE BEFORE
CINEMA COMMITTEE.

The Indian Cinematograph Committee resumed its sittings in the Town Hall on Thursday when Rao Sahib Chinnai Murum, Messrs. Nanabhai Desai, Dwarakadas Narandas, R. C. N. Bharucha and N. N. Engineer, representatives of the Cinema Trades and Theatres' Association were again called upon to give evidence.

To a question by the Chairman whether it was not advisable to re-censor or re-inspect films which have been used for a long time, Rao Sahib Chinnai said some films if shown for a long time did not give a clear impression on the screen and such pictures were harmful to the eyes.

The Chairman: Have you any idea as to how this censorship should be carried on? Mr. Chinnai had no definite suggestion to make. However, he was against the censorship being vested with medical authorities because the exhibitors would be thrown at their mercies.

Is it a fact that very much used up films are being imported into India?—It is very difficult to detect such films. There may be small suppliers who do it.

Do you think there ought to be some sort of control to prevent such importation?—As such films won't find market here, I think very few used films come into India.

Mr. Nanabhai Desai was of opinion that an attempt to make a general rule about re-censorship of films would be a failure because in some cinemas films were shown twice a day and in others as many as ten times a day.

EFFECT OF ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

To a question put by Mr. Neogy as to whether the entertainment tax had crippled the Cinema industry, Mr. N. N. Engineer, Proprietor of the Precious and Luxmi Cinemas said that as soon as the entertainment tax was introduced by the Government of Bombay, the audience in his cinemas fell appreciably. He did not realise half the gate money he used to get prior to the levy of entertainment tax. Ultimately he was obliged to reduce rates. Mr. Engineer thought the entertainment tax was very unpopular with the public and nobody liked it.

Do you think it is the experience of all other cinemas in Bombay?—Yes. Mr. Engineer opined that the abolition of the entertainment tax would be an encouragement to the industry. He conceded that the rich people did not mind the tax but it was the poor who were hard-hit by it. Indirectly, the entertainment tax hit the exhibitors because thereby they were forced to reduce rates.

RIGID CENSORSHIP.

The discussion next centred round on the censorship and propriety of exhibiting Western "sex" pictures in the East. Mr. R. C. N. Bharucha while conceding that censorship to a certain extent was necessary complained that the Board of Film Censors was a bit more rigid than it needed be. The witness was of opinion that the censors required technical qualification rather than educational qualification. They ought to realise what moral a certain film was intended to convey. Witness cited as an example of conservatism of censors the well-known film entitled "Damaged Goods". He said that film was shown of the most relevant portions that when it was shown on the screen was "more titles than pictures".

Witness opined that the present system of censorship was quite sufficient and if it was made more rigid, the cinema industry would have to suffer for it.

The Chairman: Do you suggest that any distinction should be made between the East and the West with regard to the exhibition of these "sex" pictures?

SEX-FILMS AND RESTRICTION. Witness:—If the distinction is necessary, it might be made subject to the proviso that the "sex" pictures should be shown to adults only.

The Chairman: There are adults and adults; whom do you call "adults"? Witness:—Some are impressionable and some are not. I am not in a position to go further than saying that "sex" pictures should be restricted to adults.

How do you define an "adult"?—That is a matter of detail. I think a person over 18 years of age might be called an adult.

Do you recommend that the rules to be enforced in the East with regard to "sex" pictures must be different to those enforced in the West?—I don't think it is necessary. If the evil exists, it exists everywhere.

Nice kissing girls attract greater audience here just the same as in England?—Positively. (Laughter).

The witness further said that there was very little co-operation at present between the Board of Film Censors and the Exhibitors over whose films the Board sat in judgment. He also complained against the

tendency of certain newspapers to exaggerate the baneful influence of the cinema and cited an instance of a local vernacular daily giving a most misleading and unwarranted headline to a Police Court case report. The headline when translated, read: "What the servant saw at the cinema, he practised on the master." There was nothing in the report which justified the headline and it tended to encourage these natural conservatism of the people towards the cinema.

Resuming after lunch, Mr. Bharucha in answer to a question of Mr. Green said that an increase in the present duty on foreign films was likely to have an adverse effect on the cinema industry from the exhibitors' point of view.

When Mr. Green pointed out that the present duty was only a trivial one, witness said if that was increased, it would be another item of expenditure and thus increase the cost of importing and consequently cost of exhibiting.

Proceeding, witness said that if the duty on foreign films was increased as a protection to the indigenous industry, foreign countries might retaliate by enhancing duty on raw films exported to India and that might appreciably harm indigenous film producers.

INDIA—A TAX-RIDDEN COUNTRY. Witness was not prepared to say that Rs. 37 1/2 per 1,000 feet of the film at present levied, did not affect the exhibitors although it was true the other expenses they had to incur made the duty comparatively trivial. Witness pointed out that India was a "tax-ridden" country and therefore an increase in the duty would never do.

Dwelling on the composition of the Board of Film Censors and their temperamental unsuitability, according to the witness, for the function, he said there were two Indians on the Board who often showed more solicitude for European sentiment than the European members themselves when judging films.

The discussion took a lively turn when Mr. Green asked witness as to what objections he had to British films finding increased market in India.

FLOODING INDIA WITH BRITISH FILMS?

Mr. Bharucha in answer to this, made an interesting statement in the course of which he expressed the apprehension, which he said, the trade generally was labouring under, that there was an attempt in some quarters to flood the Indian market with British films to the exclusion of American films. Witness said while the speech made by the Chairman at the opening of the enquiry was very heartening to them, their trade could not shut their eyes to several significant circumstances, which had taken place prior to the appointment of the Committee.

Giving such significant circumstances which provoked such apprehension in Indian film trade, witness said, there were, firstly, the resolution which Capt. Mallis, who was ostensibly on a world tour on bicycle, got the Calcutta Parliament to pass to the effect that American films were subversive of morality and religion; secondly, the formation of a million pound British Syndicate for an "Empire-wide organisation to propagate British films"; and thirdly, the report that Sir Chinnai Lalit was to be the head of the Syndicate's ramifications in India.

MR. GREEN'S PROTEST.

At this stage Mr. Green protested that the witness had anticipated questions which he never intended to put.

The Chairman told the witness to rest assured that the Committee was not concerned with the British Film Industry but to devise ways and means to encourage and improve the Indian Film Industry.

The Chairman: Will you approve of some sort of reciprocal arrangement for the exchange of British Empire films between this country and the rest of the Empire? Witness replied the apprehension of the trade was that attempts were being made whereby India would have nothing but British films for "Breakfast, lunch and dinner" and that if the attempt succeeded the indigenous industry would be killed.

WHAT ABOUT RECIPROCITY?

Witness had no objection to any legislation whereby strict reciprocity would be ensured between India and England. Otherwise he saw absolutely no chance for Indian films being imported into England or the British Dominions. He argued that although a scheme might now be evolved by the Committee for the encouragement of indigenous industry, there was no saying that a time might come when the indigenous industry would be stifled by the British industry.

The Committee then adjourned to 11 a.m. Friday.

TENDERS ACCEPTED IN FULL.

On Wednesday the 9th November 1927, tenders for £390,000 were received at Rs. 31/32d. and were accepted in full. £100,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 16th November 1927 on the same conditions as previously announced.

SIR ST. VINCENT HAMMICK DEAD

LONDON, Nov. 9. The death is announced of Sir St. Vincent Hammick. Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT
GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Major J. de la Hay Gordon, O.B.E., M.C., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Mai Kantha.

Mr. S. A. M. Kadri, Deputy Political Agent, Mai Kantha, from the date he takes over charge from Major A. S. Meek, C.M.G., to the date on which he is relieved by Major J. de la Hay Gordon.

Major A. S. Meek, C.M.G., Political Agent, Mai Kantha, is granted leave on average pay for five months followed by leave on half average pay for one month and twenty days, with effect from the 11th November 1927.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande has been given first class and additional powers under Section 260 Criminal Procedure Code in the Ratnagiri District.

Captain Sitaram Narayan Ghogre, Mr. Shivram Vithoji Gavkar, Sardar Vithal Govind Prabhu Gavkar, Messrs. Vithal Dhakoji Rane, Krishnarao Sitaram Desai, Dajiba Narayan Vairkar, are given the powers of the Second Class Magistrate, in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr. R. H. Haslam of the Indian Police Service to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Mr. N. T. Jungawala, to act as Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, vice Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandalavala, Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. W. L. K. Herapath, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad. Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, on relief to be District Superintendent of Police Panch Mahals, vice Mr. J. L. Collins.

Mr. J. L. Collins, on relief, to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, vice Mr. R. H. Haslam transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. S. R. Baitmangalkar, Mamlatdar and Magistrate of the Second Class in the Bijapur District, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Messrs. M. R. Nadkarni, Head Karkun, Kunta, S. G. Naik, Head Karkun, Halwaj, and M. G. Koppikar, Head Karkun, Karwar, who are Magistrates of the Third Class in the Kanara District, are appointed to be Magistrates of the Second Class in that district and invested with the power to make order as to first offenders.

Mr. G. V. Jadhav, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Bhivandi and Marbad, during his deputation at Thana, from the date of the re-opening of the Courts after the Christmas holidays to the end of February 1928, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognisable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 200 within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Thana.

Mr. G. A. Balse, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bijapur, to officiate as First Class Subordinate Judge Bijapur, in addition to his own duties, from the 15th June 1927 to the 30th August 1927 (inclusive).

Mr. S. A. Hattiyangadi, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chikodi to officiate as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgum, vice Mr. V. B. Halibari proceeded on leave from the 1st August 1927, or pending further orders.

Mr. R. N. Pandit, Huzar Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the Kolaba District invested with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Class.

Mr. Dadiba C. Mehta, District Judge, West Khandesh, to hold enquiries into municipal election cases generally in the West Khandesh District.

Mr. N. N. Master, Acting Assistant Judge, Thana, to hold enquiries into municipal election cases generally in the Thana District.

Mr. Master to hold enquiries into Local Board election cases generally in the Thana District.

Mr. R. H. Haslam, while doing duty as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, invested with the powers of a Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. S. V. Gokhale, Mamlatdar, Patan, and a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Satra, is invested with the power to record statements and confessions during a Police investigation.

Mr. P. B. Patel, Second Class Subordinate Judge on probation, Sevagao and Nevaga, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard held on the 3rd October 1927.

Mr. P. N. Pesikaka is appointed as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st October 1927.

Mr. M. L. Patel, Cotton Breeder, South Gujarat, is granted leave on average pay for seven weeks with effect from 27th October 1927 with permission to prefix the Diwali holidays.

Mr. J. A. Singh, on relief by Mr. R. F. Sandeman, to act as Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh division, vice Mr. W. A. H. Miller deceased.

Mr. N. C. Ramachandani, Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh, to hold

charge of the West Khandesh Division, in addition to his own duties, until relieved by Mr. Singh.

Mr. Dewan Chand Talwar, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Audit Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Audit Officer in that office with effect from the 4th October 1927.

Mr. M. S. Shah held the temporary post of Professor of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry at the Royal Institute of Science Bombay, with effect from 1st August 1927 to 10th October 1927 (inclusive).

Dr. D. D. Variava, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Sukkar, with attached duties.

Dr. N. B. Majumdar, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Larkana.

Rao Bahadur Dr. P. T. Kothary, on expiry of his leave, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Sukkar.

Charles Edward Ricketts, 2nd Battalion, 4th Bombay Grenadiers. (King Edward's Own) to be Second Lieutenant from 25th August 1927, but with seniority in that rank from the 12th January 1927.

MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL AND CO. ON
COTTON.

Bombay, Nov. 10. Up till yesterday the market remained quietly steady but on the publication of the Bureau crop estimate and the 7th Ginning Report there was then a sharp decline of one cent per lb. The former figure of 12,842,000 was larger by about 3 1/2 lacs of bales than the market expected. The ginnings of 9,926,000 were probably the cause of the increase in the crop estimate. It would appear that the favourable weather of the last several weeks has after all added to the crop.

In view of what has happened during the last three years the cotton world will be justified in expecting another addition to the crop estimate a month hence. The fear of this will cause nervousness amongst holders. One of our Home cables this morning expresses the opinion that the South will hold the balance of the crop and that the market will consequently remain steady. We cannot agree with this view as everyone realises that the supply of cotton is enough for this year's requirements and will provide a comfortable carryover at the end of the season. Consumers know they need not be anxious about securing supplies as also they know that should the present price be maintained into the coming year the American farmer will then place a record acreage under cotton for next season. So long as prices remain at the present level or until distinct signs of trade revival are discernible we must adhere to our bearish views.

Until the above-mentioned reports were published the local market remained steady. Many operators blindly followed the advice of their American astrologer who cannot now be very popular as he had indicated they would get a bullish report on top of which they could dispose of their holdings. This market was thus caught in a very weak technical position and with the heavy movement of our Omara crops now under weigh, it will require more trade demand than we are at present justified in hoping for to prevent the market declining further.

When we wrote a week ago weather conditions in India were causing anxiety. We are glad to report that the depression quickly cleared away and our information is that the net result of the rains has been a lowering in grade of the first few annas of the Omara crop but little if any reduction in the quantity. Beneficial rains have been received and have improved the outlook for that portion of our crop grown in the South of the Peninsula and the prospects now are for a total Indian crop a million bales in excess of what was produced last year.

Trade reports for the Far East and locally continue poor and with a large world supply now assured we are strongly of opinion that our crop which has now started to move freely can be marketed only at a lower level than that now ruling.

LADY IRWIN GOLD MEDAL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—On the 10th February, 1927, I requested you through your esteemed paper to give publicity to the competition for the Lady Irwin Gold Medal for Tuberculosis to be awarded to the best essay on "The Prevention of Pulmonary Tuberculosis among Purdah women in large towns in India."

Your esteemed paper along with some others in India very kindly acceded to my request and gave wide publicity to this competition. As a result of this I got a large number of interesting essays on the subject. The essays have been examined and the much coveted gold medal is awarded to Dr. K. L. Basu Mullick, M.B., of Chackasi Dist. Howrah. I shall feel greatly obliged if you will kindly give wide publicity to this announcement in your esteemed paper in an important place. It is a special cause worthy of your help and I am sure you will kindly do that for the poor suffering humanity of this country. Yours etc., S. P. SHROFF, President.

"AMARPORE" ON FIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 9. Fire broke out in steamer "Amarapora" due to sail today from Surrey Commercial Dock. The steamer and a European cargo lighter is desperately hot. The Dock Fire Brigade is impotent owing to the inflammable nature of the cargo and has sent on a district call. The ship is burning furiously.—Reuter.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 10.	
The Wheat market was steady, following better quotations from London, the husked market opened at steady but in the absence of demand prices showed slight improvement.	
Linsed steady	10 2 0
Linsed May	10 7 9
Wheat May	7 9 3
Wheat January	7 10 6
Castorseed Oct. Nov.	10 3 0
Cotton Seed Dec/Jan	4 4 0
Groundnuts Jan/Feb.	2 56 0 0
Linsed Bold Brown	9 10 0
Linsed Small Brown	9 11 0
Linsed Indore	9 15 0
Rapeseed Cawnpore	10 0 0
Rapeseed Katni	10 4 0
Teelseed	13 10 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 10.	
Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 9th inst.	
Wheat	6,387 cwt.
Linsed	1,430 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	174 "
Gingellyseeds	1,053 "
Groundnuts	23,508 "
Castorseed	6,511 "
Rice	2,458 "
Myrabollams	1,110 "
Cottonseed	13,986 "
Gram	4,704 "
Jowar	89 "
Maize	64 "
Barley	136 "
Bajree	1,201 "
Coal	4,492 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 10.	
Castorseed, May delivery opening Rs. 48/9, highest Rs. 48/14; lowest Rs. 48/2/6; closing Rs. 48/4.	
Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/4; closing Rs. 4/4.	
Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 55/12; highest Rs. 55/15; closing Rs. 55/13.	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 10.	
100 R. D. Tata & Co. Khurja	327
100 B. Karshandas C P 1	383
100 Vardhaman Bros. Murtizapur	361
100 R. D. Tata & Co. Khangaon	390
100 Currimbhoy Mill Parbhani	387
100 Forbes & Co. Bijapur	300
100 A. Damodar & Co. Khangaon	
100 F. Spinner & Co. Bengal	363
100 Jamnadas Narshi Khangaon	362
100 Jetha Dervji & Co. Chandani	328
100 Arjun Khimji Dharwadgaon	350
100 Don Mill Bijapur	360
100 Gill & Co. Porbandar	360
100 E. Spinner & Co. Warora	356

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 9.	
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 1-2 lb. Jan.-Feb. shipment sellers 49/9	
Barletta Russo, per 62 1-2 lb. Jan.-Feb. shipment sellers 49/3	
Wheat, South Australian, Nov.-Dec. shipment sellers 52/4	
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels, November shipment Hull paid 51	

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 9.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Calcutta, Nov.-Dec. per cwt. 14 5 1-4	
Jan.-March per cwt 14 6	
July-Sept. per cwt. 14 3	
C and F Bombay:	
Nov.-Dec. per cwt. 14 7	
C and F Karachi:	
Nov.-Dec. per cwt 14 7 3-4	

LINSIED.

London, Nov. 9.	
Linsed, Calcutta, ton, Nov.-Dec. shipment sellers £17-0-0	
Linsed, Calcutta, ton, Dec.-Jan. shipment sellers £17-0-0	
Linsed La Plata, C.I.F. ton, Jan.-Feb. shipment Hull paid £15-0-0	
Linsed, Bombay, Nov.-Dec. shipment nominal £17-15-0	

LINSIED OIL.

London, Nov. 9.	
Linsed Oil, naked, London, cwt., December delivery sellers 29	
Linsed Oil, named London, cwt. Jan.-April delivery paid £9 4 1-2	

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 9.	
Silver—Market quietly steady.	
Spot	26 3 8
Forward	26 3 16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 9.	
Cottonseed, Bombay Dec. Jan. shipment sellers £8-11-3	
Castorseed, Bombay, Nov. Dec. shipment sellers £18-5-0	
Rapeseed, Toria ton, Nov.-Dec. shipment sellers £19-15-0	

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 9.	
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot Sellers 15 7-3	

COFFEE.

New York, Nov. 9.	
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 13	

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 9.	
Demand Bills 486.81	

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 10.	
Rena, Laphen, Gothenburg.	
Jalabala, Roy, Rangoon.	
Wartenfels, Schmidt, Hamburg.	
Chakla, Betagh, Karachi.	

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 11.	
Varsova, Hells, Busreh.	
Moloja, Warner, Sydney.	
Sommelsidjk, Dakena, Hamburg.	
Shunko Maru, Tasaki, Kobe.	

LOADING.

Nov. 10.	
Steamer Wartenfels for Hamburg.	
Steamer Rena for Madras.	

S S Rena:—The Graham T Co's steamer Rena arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg with a general cargo.

S S Wartenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Wartenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Jalabala:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalabala arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sommelsidjk:—The E. D Sassoon Co's steamer Sommelsidjk will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Shunko Maru:—The O S K steamer Shunko Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo and 7 passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Moloja will arrive to-day at about 5 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, a general cargo and 210 passengers and is sailing hence to Sydney, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers the same day.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 10.	
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S S Nirkunda for London:—1 case bristles, M M and Co.
S S Ranchi for London:—20 ewls woolen carpets and

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Saturday, the 12-11-27.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Cian Line S.S. "Ogilvy" left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 8th instant.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Samatra Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 10th instant and is due to arrive here on the 14th instant at daylight.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from Bombay of 5th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from London of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

THE DANGER IN OUR MIDST.

Under the auspices of the Israelite Brotherhood Miss Ida M. Dickinson will deliver a public lecture on "The Danger in our Midst," on Saturday (to-morrow) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, near Parsee Statue, Byenalla. Mrs. B. Madgao-kar, J.P., has kindly consented to preside.

B. I. S. N. DOCK STAFF UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Dock Staff Union will be held in the Office of the Union, Pirozshaw Building, opposite Princess Dock, on Sunday, 13th November, 1927, at 9 a.m. sharp.

LECTURE ON INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

Under the auspices of the Dadar Co-operative Institute, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, B.A., LL.B., will deliver a Magic [Lantern] lecture on "Industrial Revolution" on Saturday (to-morrow) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Orphanage Home, Matunga (G.I.P.).

WADI BUNDER STAFF UNION.

The Wadi Bunder Staff Union (G.I.P. Ry.) has been registered on the 7th November 1927 under the Indian Trade Unions Act 1926.

G. I. P. RY. EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION.

A mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Staff will be held on Saturday, the 12th inst. at 8 p.m. at Manmad where all the Railway staff workers on the line are expected to be present. Mr. Jhavarla, the honorary general secretary of the Union will leave Bombay on that day in the afternoon reaching Manmad at 8 p.m.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. H. Scott, V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Ry. Regt. A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand on Friday, the 11th inst. commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.):—

1. March, Sprit of Pageantry, Fletcher.
 2. Overture, Light Cavalry, Suppe.
 3. Selection, The Desert Song, Romberg.
 4. Valse, Luna, Lincke.
 5. Selection, Mercenary Mary, Godfrey.
 6. Fox Trot, When the Love Bird leaves the Nest, Wade.
 7. Potpourri, Melodious Memories, Finck.
 8. Intermezzo, Mythenfest, Hermann.
 9. Patrol Militaire, When the Guard go by, Valentine.
- "Good save the King-Emperor."

RADIO PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

10-30 a.m. Armistice Morning Service.
A Service of Thanksgiving for Victory in the Great War and of Commemoration of the Fallen, 1914-1918.
(Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral.)
11-15 a.m. News Bulletin and Weather Report.
11-20 a.m. Close down.
(Approx.)

ARMISTICE DAY MUSIC.

6-30 p.m. A programme appropriate to the Day consisting of Choral and Instrumental Music.
We shall endeavour by means of Music and Songs to bring back to our listeners the hectic and never-to-be-forgotten days of the Great War.
Emily Hewitt... Contralto.
The Station Chorus.
The Bombay Chamber Orchestra, under the direction of Edward Behr.
8-0 p.m. Interval.
9-0 p.m. News Bulletin and Weather Report.
9-25 p.m. What Shall We Have To-morrow? Menu No. 11.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-30 p.m. Master Nandikar.
10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.
Close Down.
This and all the Programmes printed here can be received by anyone installing a receiving set in their houses and taking out a license.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

CHARGE AGAINST CINEMA PROPRIETOR

POLICE RAID IMPERIAL CINEMA

Rao Sahab, Chunilal Munim agent of the Universal Pictures Corporation for India appeared before Mr. N. T. Jungelwala, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Wednesday and filed an application charging Surbhai Gopalji Desai and Dwarakadas Narandas Sampat manager and proprietor respectively of the Kohinoor film Company with criminal breach of trust and theft in respect of some parts of a film named "Down the Stretch."

In the course of his complaint, Mr. Munim alleged that the first accused Surbhai had approached him on Friday last with a message from his master the second accused, requesting him (complainant) to lend for a few hours his film "Down the Stretch" which, he said, was required for exhibition before a distinguished patron. The complainant lent the film which was returned to him as promised.

On Saturday last, the complainant heard that a film named "Pleasure Mad" was being exhibited at the Imperial Cinema, in which there were some very attractive racing scenes. He grew suspicious over the reports of the success of that film because his own film "Down the Stretch" had not excellent racing scenes. Consequently he sent his assistant, Mr. Rao, to see the film at the Imperial Cinema and ascertain whether any foul play was played on him. The Assistant saw the film and was convinced that the racing films in the "Pleasure Mad" were the same as those in the "Down the Stretch". The complainant examined his film and found that his apprehensions were justified. The Part of the film depicting the racing scenes had been cleverly cut off from the film and the ends were joined with cement.

The complainant immediately proceeded to the court of law and prayed for a search warrant on the Manager and Proprietor of the Kohinoor Film Company. There was quite a sensation at the Imperial Cinema when the Police, began their search. The Magistrate himself saw the film "Pleasure Mad" and ascertained that the racing scenes missing from "Down the Stretch" were there. The Police took possession of the film "Pleasure Mad" which was brought to the court in a sealed box. The racing scenes were cut off from the film and the rest of the film was handed over to the owners. The case is proceeding.

COTTON DELEGATE'S BOLSHIEVISM.

NOTICE TO QUIT EGYPT

LONDON, November 9.
Cairo.—The Ministry of the Interior has sent a communication to the American Legation pointing out that Seminouk, one of the Russian Cotton delegates, who is a naturalised American, having failed to carry out the undertaking to refrain from Bolsheviki propaganda is considered undesirable and should be requested to leave the country.—Reuter.

FIVE H. WEEK.

Preparations are being rapidly pushed ahead on the Coopersage, Bombay, in connection with Five H. Week. The 5 H office is now open on the Coopersage and it has a telephone number, a Post Office Box number and a telegraphic address all to itself. The telephone number is 25550, the Post Office Box number is No. 672, and the telegraphic address is "Fiveah."

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Nov. 10.
Previous Closing Rate	19.89
To-day's Opening Rate	19.90
Difference	+0.01
To-day's Closing Rate	19.42
Difference	-0.47

LIVERPOOL.

	Nov. 10.
Previous Closing Rate	10.72
To-day's Opening Rate	10.70
Difference	-0.02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.68
Difference	-0.04

Broach Expectation 378.0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Nov. 10.
Silver Ready	26 8 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 5 0
Higher	0 2 0
Tone of Market—Steady.	

URDU SCHOOLS AFFAIR

CORPORATION APPOINTS SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY

NO TIME TO APPEAR BEFORE CINEMA COMMITTEE

At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday afternoon, consideration was given to a letter to the Corporation from Mrs. Atya Begum F. Rehman stating that it is now nearly two years that she has been bringing to the notice of the Corporation and the public that the Municipal Urdu Primary Schools "are in a bad way and in great urgent need of official handling." Mrs. Atya Begum further said in her letter, that conditions are getting from bad to worse daily and that such a state casts a reflection on the Corporation, particularly when she has been urging them most assiduously to place a school under her direct supervision, that she has an able band of cultured ladies to look after the schools whose ambition is to bring about a thorough reformation in the community; that she has also pointed out over and over again that too much money is being mispent and that she does not know why public money should be wasted in this manner, and enquiring whether the Corporation is so powerless that it cannot remedy the evil even if it is pointed out to them and particularly when the reformation is coming absolutely without spending a single pie; that recently she visited the Khandia Urdu School and Training College with the Lady Inspectress and that it was with the greatest horror that she found the Training College placed under men teachers and enquiring whether it is possible that the Corporation is aware of the fact and not taking any steps to stop such a procedure. Forwarding a list of complaints that she has to make about the institution in question and also a list of suggestions for reforming the same.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Patil moved that the matter be referred to the Schools Committee for disposal.

Mr. Dost Mohammad Khairaz moved an amendment that a special Committee of the Corporation be appointed to consider and dispose of the matter.

Mr. Boman Behram, opposing both the proposition and the amendment, said that Mrs. Atya Begum was successful in pursuing a private conference to consider the matter but nothing had come out of those conferences. The speaker saw no foundation for sending the matter back to the Schools Committee. He moved another amendment that the letter be recorded.

Dr. Javala opined that there was no law on the strength of which they could hand over the administration of a Municipal School to any single person whether Mrs. Atya Begum or any other.

YOU CAN'T RECORD THE CONTRA-VERSY.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supported the amendment moved by Mr. D. M. Khairaz. He trenchantly criticised the way in which the Urdu primary schools were being conducted. The teachers in those schools, he said, were so much equipped that many of them did not properly know the language they were called upon to teach. Proceeding he remarked that the Committee should not be exposed to any misunderstanding. The Corporation were aware of the relations which existed between Mrs. Atya Begum and the Schools Committee. The Schools Committee had, on more than one occasion, refused to accept the proposal of Mrs. Atya Begum. Mr. Boman Behram, the speaker humorously remarked, had not the least idea about the capability of Mrs. Atya Begum or he would not have come forward to advise the Corporation to record her letter. She was such a lady that she would pursue him (Mr. Boman Behram) down to a place he could not even contemplate. (Laughter.) She had a kind of perseverance which was indomitable and a courage which was indomitable. They could, concluded Mr. Jamnadas, record the letter but not the controversy.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai observed that the quarrels between the Schools Committee and Mrs. Atya Begum were before the public for a long time and hence it would serve no useful purpose to send the matter down to the Schools Committee.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar supported Mr. Khairaz's amendment. He could not understand, he said, the co-wardice on the part of the members of the Schools Committee, who favoured the idea of referring the matter back to the Committee. He then strongly criticised the conduct of the Schools Committee in the matter and remarked that the members of that Committee should better resign.

Dr. Javala: To make room for Sir Vasantrao. (Laughter.)

Sir Vasantrao: I don't want to associate with such members of the Schools Committee.

Mr. Boman Behram: The speaker must withdraw his words which are unparliamentary.

Sir Vasantrao said he was sorry if his words had hurt anybody.

ATYA BEGUM KNOWS URDU VERY LITTLE.

Mr. Dimtimbar speaking on the main proposition said that Mrs. Atya Begum knew Urdu very little. She was not, therefore, a proper person to be entrusted with the charge of conducting an Urdu school.

The President then put the proposition and the amendment to vote.

Mr. Boman Behram's amendment for

recording the letter was rejected by the House. Mr. Khairaz's amendment to appoint a special Committee to finally dispose of the matter was at last carried as a substantive proposition.

CORPORATION AND CINEMA COMMITTEE.

Priority was then granted to the consideration of a letter to the President of the Corporation from the Government Home Department, in which the Corporation was requested to submit their views to the Indian Cinematograph Committee and send their accredited representative before the Committee for oral examination.

Dr. Mistry moved that Mr. P. J. Marzban be appointed to give evidence before the Committee.

Mr. Boman Behram did not like the idea that any single member of the Corporation should be authorised to give evidence on an important subject like that without first sounding the views of the Corporation as a whole. He moved an amendment that a Committee composed of five members of the Corporation be appointed for the purpose.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy agreed that there was good deal of force in the argument advanced by the previous speaker. He was also for sending the views of the Corporation before any representative was appointed to give evidence before the Cinema Committee. The speaker was particularly opposed to the idea that a representative of the Press, as Mr. Marzban was, should go before the Committee to voice the sentiments of people. Who could tell whether feelings of favouritism would not prevail with him.

Mr. Kanji Dwarakadas suggested that it was open to any member of the Corporation to appear before the Committee and give evidence in his private capacity as he and several others were doing but the Corporation should not give a blank cheque to anybody to represent that body without first expressing their definite views on the matter.

Mr. B. G. Horniman also joined in the general chorus that the Corporation had not got sufficient time to go through the lengthy questionnaire of the Cinema Committee and express their views on all the matters therein.

Mr. Pothan Joseph moved that a polite letter be sent to the Cinema Committee stating that owing to lack of time the Corporation was unable to send any representative to give evidence before that Committee.

Dr. Khorsetti openly stated that the Indian Cinematograph Committee was a move on the part of the Government to popularise the idea of exhibiting only British Empire films to the exclusion of American films which had almost captured the world market.

Then followed the voting on the proposition and the amendments. Mr. Pothan Joseph's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

PRESS PEOPLE ASKED TO WITHDRAW

There was considerable sensation in the House when the Commissioner asked priority for the consideration of certain matters in connection with the dispute which has been pending between the Government and the Corporation as to the percentage of Government grant towards primary education in the City of Bombay. It will be recalled that an understanding had been arrived at that the dispute should be settled by means of a private conference between the Ministry for Education and the deputation of the Corporation. It is understood that the Deputation of the Corporation did confer with the Minister and have now come to some definite conclusion. Mr. H. P. Mody wanted to place several facts with reference to the case before the Corporation but he said it was the desire of the Minister that perfect secrecy should be observed as regards the negotiations. He, therefore, requested the President to see that the matter was not discussed in the presence of the Press and public.

The President quoted a rule which stated that the Press could not be asked to withdraw from the meeting of the Corporation save by a vote of the majority of Corporators present at the meeting. Votes were taken and the majority of them was for the withdrawal of the Press. A poll was demanded by Messrs. Horniman, Desai and others and it was granted. 40 members voted for the withdrawal of the Press and 18 against. As a result the Press representatives had to withdraw and that the matter was discussed "in camera."

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CHAMPION PRIZE WINNER HONOURED

POONA, November 9.
Mr. Vithalrao Wagholikar who won the champion prize in the motor cycle race recently held in Bombay was publicly honoured in Shivajee Mandir this evening under presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Mr. Kelkar praised the sportsmanlike spirit of Mr. Wagholikar and asked youth to imitate him.—Free Press.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF MUSLIM LEAGUE

H. H. AGA KHAN'S CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE

CALCUTTA PREFERRED FOR MEETING

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.
Mr. Jinnah has issued the following statement to the Press:—

In view of the agenda issued by the Secretary of the All-India Muslim League containing amongst other items the question of the election of the President for the next session of the League and also the venue and the date of the same to be considered and determined by the meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League fixed for the 20th instant, I have thought it desirable to publish the following telegrams dated the 8th and 9th November which I have received from His Highness the Aga Khan in reply to my communication to him for the consideration of the members of the Council:—

AGA KHAN'S TELEGRAM.

"Sailing 25 November. Will of course attend the League. From my point of view, delighted to preside but before engaging whole nation of seventy millions, I must know whether we have united national policy, whether that policy can be advocated by me from the chair. Hence, impossible for me to express an opinion till I reach India. For the sake of seventy millions, I must be sure of policy before accepting Presidency."

VENUE.
"In view Bengal and Panjab only provinces of Muslim majority, and Punjab not suitable, strongly urge next League meeting to be held at Bengal, Calcutta preferably. Please place this telegram before the League Council meeting."—A. P.

HIGH COURT

A RAO SAHEB IN TROUBLE

ALLEGED FALSE CHARGE AGAINST POLICE INSPECTOR.

The conviction of a Rao Sahab on the charge of giving false information to the Police under Section 180 of the Indian Penal Code, was sought to be restored by the Government of Bombay who made a revisional application before Justices Kemp and Blackwell on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

The Advocate General, Mr. J. B. Kanra, with Mr. P. B. Shingue, Government Pleader, appeared on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, with Mr. A. G. Desai, represented the accused.

The prosecution case was that the accused Rao Sahab was a promoter and shareholder of the Co-operative Society for the joint cultivation of mango trees at Amanah village. On May, 1925, certain mango grafts planted by the Society were cut down by an unknown person. Next day, the Rao Sahab told Mr. Monteath, the Collector, that he suspected Samant, Sub-Inspector of Police, to have been concerned in the mischief. The same day, the Secretary of the Co-operative Society filed a complaint before the Police against Samant.

The District Superintendent of Police who was asked to make a personal investigation submitted a report that the allegation against the Sub-Inspector was false. Mr. Monteath, therefore, dismissed the complaint of the Secretary, and called upon the accused to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for falsely charging the police Inspector.

TABLES TURNED.

The accused showed cause but Mr. Monteath considered the explanation unsatisfactory and filed a case against the Rao Sahab before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate on the charge of giving false information. The accused's effort to have the case withdrawn having been unsuccessful before the Sessions Judge, he moved the High Court which decided in his favour, leaving Mr. Monteath free to file a fresh complaint.

Mr. Monteath then filed the present case before Mr. M. A. Master, District Magistrate, who convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. He was, however, acquitted by the Sessions Judge in appeal.

GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL.

The Government of Bombay then applied to the High Court in revision against the acquittal.

It was contended by counsel for the Crown that the Sessions Judge had erred in holding that the accused, at the time of giving the information, had no knowledge or reason to believe that it was false. On the contrary, there was clear evidence to show that the accused had positive knowledge of the falsity of the information, and the fact that he had persisted in his allegation indicated that he intended to

SENSATION IN ESPLANADE COURT

PRISONER CREATES A SCENE

MORE THAN A MATCH FOR HALF A DOZEN POLICEMEN

The court-room of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was the scene of some excitement on Thursday afternoon when his worship passed a sentence of Rs. 100 fine, in default two months' rigorous imprisonment, on Mahomed Ibrahim, a young Mahomedan of about 20 years, for assaulting a Police Constable of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at the Colaba Station yesterday. Throughout the whole proceedings, the accused presented a smiling face and he had no questions to put to any of the witnesses. He pleaded guilty to the charge and had no defence to offer. He also greeted the sentence when pronounced with a broad smile, but when asked by a police constable to accompany him downstairs, he resisted. A few police constables immediately caught hold of the accused by the neck, hands and legs, but the accused proved a match to them all and pushed them wildly hither and thither, all the while not relinquishing his firm stand before the Magistrate. He refused to budge an inch and drove away all who came near him. Ultimately with the help of a dozen police constables and a few police sergeants and sub-inspectors, the accused was secured. His legs were firmly bound with a cord. Under orders, he was again taken before the Magistrate, and in view of his disorderly behaviour the Magistrate altered the sentence to one of two months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 100 in default two months' further rigorous imprisonment.

ACCUSED REPEATS MISBEHAVIOUR.

The trouble was not yet at an end. The accused repeated his behaviour and proved uncontrollable. He again refused to accompany the police and tried to get out of their grip. At this the Magistrate asked the police to charge him again before the Third Court for disorderly behaviour. But to get him to the Third Court was really a problem to the police, which had to be solved by bodily lifting the accused. Two sepoys caught hold of him by his hands, two by his legs while two others also helped. He was then bodily lifted and carried to the first floor with the greatest difficulty the accused all the while struggling violently.

REFUSE UNREST.

After about five minutes' struggle, and resistance, the police succeeded in slipping a pair of hand-cuffs on his wrists, after which the accused grew calm and shed tears. He told a Police Inspector that he was innocent and the sentence passed on him was quite unjust. The Inspector asked him, if that was so, why he did not relate his story to the Magistrate, to which the accused did not reply, but continued to shed tears.

He was ultimately charged before the Third Court for disorderly behaviour, he Sub-Inspector Raja. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The accused, after this, did not offer any resistance, and accompanied the police to the lock up quite calmly.

The incidents of the original story which led to all this scene and excitement, is really a very simple one. Yesterday at about 10 a.m. the accused was asked to show his ticket by a Ticket Collector at the Colaba Station. The accused gave him a push and entered the platform but he was accosted by a Railway Police Constable, who asked him for his name and address. At this the accused became abusive and violent and gave the policeman a first blow on his left cheek. With additional help he was arrested and marched off to the police station.

PRINCIPLES OF GREEK BALANCE

MRS DIANA WATTS' LECTURES.

Mrs. Diana Watts will deliver a series of lectures on the Principles of Greek Balance in the School of Sociology and Economics Bombay University. The first lecture will be delivered on Monday, 14th instant, at 6-30 p.m., the second on Tuesday 6 p.m., and the third on Wednesday at 6 p.m. In her own person Mrs. Watts demonstrates the movement of Greek statues which have been considered as impossible position. She explains the fundamental principles of perfect balance.

DEATH BY ELECTRIC SHOCK

Nenkeo Girivar, aged 30 years, a servant in the employ of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, while disconnecting the electrical connection at Mirza Street on Wednesday accidentally came in touch with the wire and was burnt all over his body. He had been removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Thursday night.

Mr. Monteath to use his powers to the detriment of the Sub-Inspector. The Sessions Judge also erred in holding that the feelings between the parties were not so much strained as to make the accused conspire to bring the Sub-Inspector into trouble.

The Advocate-General's argument, were not finished when the Court rose for the day.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1927.

MORE PROTESTS.

The nation has given its verdict on the Statutory Commission in plain unmistakable terms. It is unnecessary now to review at length the latest Press interviews with Indian leaders. When spaid, responsible, veteran leaders like Dr. Sapru, Dr. Bant, Mr. Ramchand Chatterjee and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, and last but not least, even the most cautious of Liberals, Sir P. Sivaswami Iyer, are so wholehearted and united in their condemnation of the scheme, one need have little doubt about the opinion of the country as a whole. If any one still thinks that Muslim leaders are less severe in their condemnation of the Commission, let him carefully read the opinions of Hakim Ajmal Khan, and Maulana Shaukat Ali and realise the depth of feeling behind those opinions. It is significant that some of the latest opinions in India favour something more drastic than the boycott of the Commission. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, who has been one of the strongest opponents of the Congress attitude towards the Commission, now urges his countrymen "to launch an intense campaign of passive resistance" and urges the "non-Swarajist groups in the Councils and the country to reconsider their policy and bring it into line with Swarajist objection." Mr. Lalji Narajji, who is in no sense of the term an extremist, exhorts all parties and communities in India to unite and use "an economic weapon for boycotting all interests of Great Britain." Special interest attaches to the opinions of Labour leaders in England. Dr. Rutherford has

expressed the view that "the action of Government fully justifies a boycott." Mr. Pethic Lawrence calls the Commission "not only unfair but grotesque." Colonel Wedgwood thinks that the Commission "could not inspire confidence anywhere" and that "Indians must themselves decide whether to boycott the Commission or not." Miss Wilkinson, Labour M.P., thinks that the utter exclusion of Indians is "sheer flouting by the Cabinet of the Self-Government movement in India" and that it "outrages the main principles for which the War was said to have been fought and keeps alive the same spirit as ultimately resulted in the loss of American colonies in former days." These views of eminent Labour leaders are, no doubt, sound and should go a long way in heartening our own vacillators here. Let those of us here who are taken in by Viceregal protestations of long "friendship" between England and Indians, realise when they temporise and vacillate that the campaign to damn the Indian case for real Swaraj is now in full swing in England. The "Times" and its cousins in Fleet Street, united in the conspiracy against India, have opened wide their hospitable columns to the Die-Hards with Indian "experience." Lord Sydenham is again to the fore and showers of quadruple advice on the Commission and in true tradition with the divide and rule policy, talks of the "Powerful Muslim minority" as being "perturbed by operation of Reforms." Educationists like Sir Michael Sadler are ready with their advice and are personally hugging to themselves the illusion that Indians will pocket a national insult if a Nairajan or a Cornelia Sorabji is asked to join the band of rapporteurs!

But our national leaders must not remain content with the mere expression of views. If it is right and natural for us to boycott the Commission, it is as right and natural for the Labour Party, which has, time and again, professed sympathy for Indian Swaraj and self-determination, to enforce its views either by insisting on the inclusion of Indians in the Commission or calling upon its two nominees on the Commission to refuse to work on it. Indian leaders must tell British Labour in an unmistakable manner that on a question of national self-respect there can be no surrender. The Parliamentary Labour Party has issued a communique promising to try to improve the "procedure" of the Commission and appealing to Indians to await the results of the debates in Parliament before finally deciding on their attitude towards the Commission. But, a mere change in the procedure of the Commission without adequate representation of Indians on the Commission proper, or, in the alternative, the adoption of the alternative suggested by Mr. Ranga Iyer, can never satisfy Indian opinion and it is necessary for Indians, even before the Parliamentary debates come on, to decide on a formal manner on a boycott of the Commission if Indians are to be excluded from it. India, with her familiar characteristics, will, of course, never be unreasonable. The boycott can be easily called off if the debate results in conceding her just and ruthlessly flouted demands.

A few words should suffice for the hostile views, that is, views hostile to India. To judge from his Guildhall speech, Mr. Baldwin seems to be bent on the exclusion of Indians from the Commission, regarding such exclusion as more or less a matter of principle. The Premier waxed eloquent over the bigness of what he called an "inquest" but was absolutely ineffectual when he sought to defend the exclusion of Indians. Like the Viceroy, he attempted to counterbalance the exclusion of Indians with the exclusion of British officials. This plea will deceive none. Almost all the seven Commissioners are as strong supporters of the "steel frame" as Mr. Lloyd George ever was; but who is there to represent three hundred million Indians? The exclusion of Indians, he said, "paradoxical though it may sound, was to give the real responsible and instructed opinion among Indians the best chance of playing an effective and constructive part in devising a solution." This is not merely a paradox; but it is mere disingenuous juggling with words to suppose that exclusion of Indians from the formative and regulative part of the Commission's work is to give Indians the best chance of playing a constructive part in devising a solution. If this is for all time the British idea of co-operation with India, there is little hope of even friendly feeling between India and England. The Anglo-Indian Press, like the Viceroy and the Premier, is belauding the Commission without any reservation. But it is merely dotting the i's and crossing the t's of the Viceroy's very laboured apology. The hypocritical views of Anglo-Indians do not at all surprise us and need not be taken seriously, but the silence of a few of our leaders and the halting opinions of a few others are certainly surprising. Such vacillation may mislead both India and England. In this grave national crisis, humiliated and injured India expects all her leaders and publicists to speak out their mind one way or the other. We are confident and the wave of indignation all over the country only fortifies our confidence that in this matter there can be no "other" way.

MINISTER'S MELLINS FOOD

Should an Indian Minister depend for his sustenance on the "Mellin's food of official

support or the mother's milk of the elected majority? That was the question hotly debated in the U.P. Legislative Council, last week the member responsible for the metaphors being no other than the ex-Minister, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani. In plain terms, the resolution under discussion asked the Government to adopt the convention that in all matters concerning transferred departments including censure motions on Ministers, the official members should abstain from voting. No less than thirty members of the legislative debating society participated in the debate, which occupied nearly the whole day. The motion was strongly supported by the Swarajists and the Nationalists headed by—this is significant—by Mr. Chintamani. Of course, it was stoutly opposed by the official bloc and, of course, it was flung thrown out. The supporters of the motion contended that there was no elected official bloc in any of the foreign legislatures, that the Ministers, if only to justify their name, should remain in office only so long as they represented the elected majority and that this view was fully supported by Mr. Montagu and the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The opposition could find no better argument than that the motion was belated and that the official bloc was necessary to safeguard the interests of the minorities. Mr. Chintamani promptly replied that "from his experience as Minister he could affirm that the official members were not the supporters of India's progress." As for the motion being belated, it is significant to find that even after seven years' experience of dyarchy Government would not, of their own free will, remove one of its worst evils. The Education Minister, however, practically gave away his case when he said that "he could not unhesitatingly assert that dyarchy was not only an unworkable but even a vicious system." The official bloc, he added, was a concomitant of dyarchy. He would nevertheless cling to this concomitant of a "vicious" system. Let his have his day. He could not be unaware that those fed on artificial food cannot thrive long.

DELAHAYE'S TRIUMPH

The latest news about the Royal Commission to investigate the possibilities of a Federation of African Territories is that it is to be a small and select body of four and that the just demand of the Kenya Indians to be adequately represented on it has been contemptuously flouted by the Colonial Office. The present Tory Government of Great Britain are evidently fond of small peregrinating groups of men after their own heart who, whether in India or in Africa, will make the British Empire safe for permanent White supremacy wherever it is in contact with non-White races. The exclusion of Indians from the Federation Commission is a triumph for Lord Delahaye and his vociferous following in Kenya who have a vision of an "autonomous" East and Central Africa which will brook no vexatious control from Whitehall and in which the Indian will be allowed to live only on sufferance. The Indian leaders in Kenya have no option but to boycott an all-White Commission but their case is strong and just and they must persist in their agitation for equitable treatment in regard to their political and economic status. We note that a former official member of the Kenya Legislative Council, Mr. McGregor Ross, protests in the October issue of "Foreign Affairs" against the policy now favoured by the Kenya Administration of pandering to the White settlers. It is British opinion of this kind which deserves to be more loudly voiced and more thoroughly understood in England. But at present alas! it is a voice in the wilderness.

IN THE NET

Sarwat Pasha, the Egyptian Moderate leader whose premiership is a great asset to British Imperial policy in that country, has just left London. Mr. Baldwin declares in his Guildhall speech that both parties have reason to be satisfied; but the question is who has got the best out of the bargain. Presumably the bargain still remains under discussion. Negotiations between Sarwat and the British Foreign Office on outstanding questions are not yet over. King Fuad is reported to have been already drawn heavily in the net of British diplomacy. If, after Zaghlul's death, the British draw completely into their net the only leader now holding the reins of power in Egypt in whom the Wafd expressed confidence and whose continuance in office the Party declared itself ready to tolerate, it will not be long before Nationalist agitation makes his position uncomfortable. Sarwat Pasha must return to Cairo at least with peace with honour. If the result of his conversations is that he and his colleagues are willing to work as lieutenants of Lord Lloyd in Egypt, the Wafd may find in Nahas Pasha who has consented to be elected Speaker in succession to the great Zaghlul when the Parliament at Cairo opens a few days hence, a leader better able to fight British Imperialism as Premier than the accommodating and docile Sarwat who is now so much in Britain's favour.

THE RADIO AND THE "MOVIES."

"IF" HOW? WHY?

(BY MISS BLANCHE WATSON.)

On the editorial page of the "Chronicle" of July 25th two headlines stand out prominently, namely, "Beam Wireless in India" and "A New Menace To Our Freedom"—the latter over an article by Mr. K. S. R. Iyer, the former topping an editorial apropos of the inauguration of the broadcasting station at Apollo Bunder. The headline attached to Mr. Iyer's article, however, should have been placed over the editorial—for a greater "menace to freedom" than the Radio, in the hands of the powers-that-be to-day, can hardly be imagined. Upton Sinclair, an American novelist of the highest ability, whose books are very largely banned in his own country because of his truth-telling propensities, writes in his latest book, "Oil"—

The radio is a one-sided institution; you can listen but you cannot talk back. In that lies its enormous usefulness to the capitalist system. The householder sits at home and takes what is handed to him, an infant being fed thru a tube. It is a basis upon which to 'build the greatest slave empire' in history.

CAPITALISM'S HANDMAID.

The writer has a friend, a splendid speaker—who had secured permission in New York City, not long since, to talk on Child Culture, through one of the radio centres. It happens that he is a Socialist; and, unfortunately, for his speech on the education of children, some incident or other, at just that time, stirred up a feelings against Socialists in general, and such pressure was at once brought to bear, that the permission to talk was rescinded. There was no comeback, none. Some weeks later another station was approached by those who wished this particular incident to be ventilated. Because the high-handed action had aroused comment, and because it was not exactly the proper thing to give people the idea that unfair discrimination was being practised, even though such was and would be the case, the manager gave his word that my friend 'should be heard.' So far, so good—but, always, there remains that convenient "If." The speech in question had to be submitted to the manager (who, it must be understood, was responsible to others higher up who would have moved him out of his position in double quick time had he not worked in accordance with their desires). After the cuts that he suggested were made, the speech was about as well worth hearing as the valedictory of an eight grade pupil would be to a convention of savants! I believe that the talk on Child Culture was later made part of a lecture programme given at some theatre; but—the one which was supposed to let people know how the radio was being misused was never delivered. A paper having a negligible circulation carried the story, that was all.

ALSO THE IMPERIALIST'S.

The "If" and the "How" have been fairly well indicated in this one incident; the "Why" lies in the second sentence in the citation from "Oil" set down above. For Indian readers, Sinclair would very likely have substituted in that paragraph, the word "imperialist" for capitalist; and the word "regime" for system; and he could quite well have incorporated into his chapter, verbatim, the last seven lines of Mr. Iyer's article:—

"The present condition of this country requires that combined and effective measures should be taken, in such manner as would enable (the country) steadily to march to its appointed goal without let or hindrance from any vested interests, however powerful and aggressive they may be."

The hindrance that the radio 'can be to intellectual and social progress,' not to speak of political freedom of India, cannot be measured at this distance from the scene of action, but that a very real hindrance will develop in course of time can be safely predicted! That the interests behind this 'hindrance' will be aggressive is equally certain; that they will be powerful, who can deny?

The various moves to this end will be largely underhanded and extremely subtle; that, too, may be predicted with certainty. A goodly number of the agents of this hindering will be—at first—quite unaware that they are being used against the liberties of people; when they become aware of this, they will be so deep in the mire of compromise, subterfuge, chicanery and hypocrisy that it will be dangerous either to go forward or to draw back; and still later such a move will become practically impossible.

SILVER SCREEN'S INFLUENCE.

The cinema, that is to say, the "Movies"—the common American abbreviation—present another problem to a country whose first business it is to inculcate the spirit of integrity, morality and liberty into its citizenry. The greatest danger—but one least understood by Americans, at least—is that sooner or later, wherever

moving pictures are regularly presented, children find their way to the silver screen with its triangle love affairs, its cheap talk and vulgar insinuations, the featuring of violence in different forms and its subtle propaganda for things-as-they-are,—but ought not to be! One of the most distressing things I have ever witnessed is the hilarious delight, of an afternoon audience composed almost entirely of children of various ages from three upwards, when they see some one knocked down by the heavy fist of some low-browed, but (to them) engaging villain. Next to that, these children seem most pleased if and when some woman is manhandled by this same villain. The love scenes, with all their salacious suggestion and downright vulgar actions do not appear to move the children, generally speaking, but the occasional complete absorption of an older child, here and there, who has been attending the "movies" for several years, can but give one pause. Quite apart from this, should one overlook the psychological injury to these developing minds and souls? There are a few Americans to-day, who trace the connection between our appalling murder record—especially those murders which rest upon the basis of the triangle love affair—and the evil influence of the screen, over a period of about a generation. But they are only a few; and decent fathers and mothers continue to let their children frequent these vicious shows. when they do not send them there to get them out of the way! And this, be it said, in the face of the fact that many of the theatres are fire-traps, and that several terrible holocausts have already occurred in various parts of the country.

CINEMA AS AID TO WAR.

And how about the influence from higher up?

A backward look to the first years of the war is perhaps the best answer to this. It may not be known to the Indian public that the United States was practically a unit against going into the Great War; the song "I did not Raise my Boy to be a Soldier" was as good a guarantee as could be asked of this statement: it fairly swept the country. But, Mr. Wilson's "too proud to fight" is not quite a lost phrase, nor is it forgotten that he got his election on the slogan, "He Kept us out of War."—taking the country into the conflict within one month after he took his seat as President,—as was expected by those who knew that preparations to that end had been quietly going on for more than a year, and the screen was an unrealized but very definite part of those preparations! The name of the most popular picture has slipped my mind, but not the fact that it was financed, largely by a man who had invented 'smokeless powder'! One delightful film had the title "The Beast of Berlin." I recall a man who took his two sons, aged eight and ten, to see this vicious thing, and he reported that "they ate it up."

The "Minute-Men" who were given the stage at practically all the moving picture houses in order to appeal for volunteers, and incidentally to stir up the fear and hate of the audiences, were not the least of the outrageous business. The writer recalls a refusal to stand up when the national anthem was played,—as an accompaniment to one of these gentlemen—which led her make a quick exit, lest to might be forcibly put out; and particularly vivid is the remembrance of the unpleasant, antagonistic faces of those whom she passed on the way. The "Movies" 'had done their work.' The progression from fear to hate, and from hate to fighting was as easy as it was predicted by those who financed and managed these outrageous films.

AS AID TO RACE HATRED.

Another phase, I am done. India already knows of our national sport of lynching Negroes. But it does not know that public opinion, about a dozen years ago, had got to the point where a very considerable, widespread shame had seized upon us; and the custom might have died out, had not a book of a Southerner called "The Leopard's Spots" been made into a picture about that time. This film, entitled "The Birth of a Nation" (a subtle appeal for interest) was probably the best film, technically speaking, that had been shown up to that time. Historically it had a certain value, of which the public men made good use. And what publicity was not arranged for, was furnished by outraged Negroes, who—at first—in many places made demonstrations, and even forced the play off the boards. This, I recall was the case in Boston, which had been famous in the old anti-slavery days for its friendship for the chattel slave. The play went the circuit of the whole United States, and was in evidence for about a decade,—has, in fact, appeared within six months in the city of New York, but not without very decided protest from a number of organizations and individuals, which may have been responsible for a very brief showing.

But,—have I not said enough? "If" Indians only knew the "How"

Notes of the Day.

The Soul of Correctitude.

That soul of correctitude, particularly of Parliamentary correctitude, Lord Birkenhead who in his salad days as the irrepressible "F. E." of the Commons, had to be frequently called to order by the Speaker, is sad over the decay of political decency. In announcing the names of the personnel of the travelling circus he and his colleagues have decided to send out to India, he gravely regretted "that a premature and unauthorised publication" of those precious names should have been made. Concerned with "every consideration of parliamentary rectitude" the apostle of political decency in the Baldwin Government told the Noble Lords that the names should have been first announced in Parliament. "On this side of the ocean," Lord Birkenhead remarked in administering a rebuke to the Government of India, "it is gratifying to me that no premature disclosure would have occurred." Indian public opinion will not be greatly exercised about this quarrel between Delhi and Whitehall over the precise moment of the announcement of the Commission but it does not lie in the mouth of Lord Birkenhead to presume to teach manners to Delhi considering the fact that in the mining crisis in England the names of the personnel of the futile Commission of inquiry appointed by the Baldwin Government were made public property before being announced in Parliament.

Dams and Darning Discussions.

Quite a complicated series of denials and counter-denials, very suitable, of course, for the purpose of British Imperialist policy in the Sudan and Egypt, has resulted from the intention of the Abyssinian Government to show a sign of self-respect in the matter of providing adequate water power for industrial purposes by building a dam across the Blue Nile, without waiting for the gracious approval of Great Britain. But the whole business is shrouded in secrecy. That the British Capitalists are very much annoyed cannot be doubted, that they are wild with Dr. Martin, Envoy Extraordinary from Abyssinia who returned to England from New York early this week and bluntly declared that Abyssinia was building the dam "at the request of Great Britain who wants it for Sudan," is also quite clear and the British chagrin that the contract should have gone to an American firm is visible in the totally unconvincing statement of Sir Austen Chamberlain in the lively discussion in the House of Commons about the dam. The British Foreign Secretary had, as usual, "no official information," but he elaborated the point as he always does about Britain's altruistic desire "to safeguard the interests of Egypt and the Sudan in the waters of the Nile." Who is prevaricating in the business about which nothing would have been known had the contract gone to a British firm, Dr. Martin or the British Foreign Office? "Irregularities."

The rate-payers of this city will view with considerable satisfaction that at long last the City Fathers have become alive to the need of making a searching investigation into "certain irregularities recently brought to notice in connection with the construction of roads and footpaths in the city." Mr. Mody who moved the resolution for the appointment of a Committee at Wednesday's meeting of the Corporation, made up for this euphemism in the description of a gross scandal by a trenchant speech. The Committee was duly appointed but we wish the Corporation had provided for the inclusion in it as co-opted members of men of experience in engineering. By the way, it is high time, indeed that the members of the Corporation devoted more attention to the manner in which contracts are given and are carried out. It is hardly creditable to a civic body that the impression should gain ground that it is unable to enforce the strict terms of contracts and that the contractors can flout it.

A Divided House.

It is extremely regrettable, indeed, that this particular juncture in South Africa when the Gentlemen's Agreement is being worked to achieve a systematic and continuous squeezing out of Indians from the Union, there should be a schism of opinion and outlook amongst the Indian community. While its number is steadily diminishing owing to repatriation under the terms of the Agreement, while the restrictive laws against Indians are being applied with a ruthlessness which shows little "change of heart," the leaders of Transvaal Indians with their separate organisation and the group which controls the South African Indian Congress are continuously engaged in internecine strife. It is deplorable that a man of experience and enlarged vision like Mr. Sastri should not concentrate all his energy in healing this breach instead of preaching the gospel of Imperial Unity which coming as it does from an Indian is particularly galling to the Africans. Would that the Right Honourable gentlemen devoted his unrivalled gift of eloquence more to the cause of his countrymen than to the cause of a Commonwealth of Anglo-Saxon Whites!

of the cinema in many parts of the West, to-day: if they knew the singular danger, multiplied an hundred fold, of the Radio—once it gets into the wrong hands—they would comprehend, fully, "Why" I write this article.

Other papers please reprint!

SIR P.'S. SIVASWAMY ADVOCATES BOYCOTT

A SINISTER MOVE

BOYCOTT OF ROYAL COMMISSION URGED

Under the joint auspices of the Girgaum D. C. C. and the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Thursday evening. Mr. Jannadas Mehta occupied the chair. Besides the resolution calling upon Indians to boycott the Commission, resolutions condemning Miss Mayo's "Mother India", protesting against the most unjust ban placed on the entry of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala in India, and the hostile attitude of the management of the B. N. Railway in regard to the Kharagpur impasse, condemning the action of the Government in detaining the patriots of Bengal in the prisons, and sincerely condoling the death of Zaglul Pasha of Egypt, were unanimously passed.

DELIBERATE VILIFICATION.

Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta in moving the resolution condemning Miss Mayo's book, "Mother India", said that there was a sinister motive behind all the deliberate vilification of Indian womanhood and Indian nation as a whole and that motive interests and the book was nothing else but a mere tool in the hands of the vested interests and the book was nothing else but a sort of a political stunt to lower India in the eyes of Western nations. He said it had been sufficiently made clear by the announcement of the Simon Commission. The speaker had read the book and would unhesitatingly advise all to read it because it contained nothing else but a string of lies. Mahatma Gandhiji had rightly given the writer the name "drain inspector" and it was clear that she had not come to India inspired by high motives.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale seconded said that she had visited England once, but she had not gone there with a view to study the evils of European society but only to acquire their good points. If she had done the former she could have written several volumes of books which could contain more filthy matter than contained in Miss Mayo's "Mother India." She wished that some Indian would now do it and open the eyes of the Westerners.

The resolution was put to vote and passed unanimously.

MOTIVE OF BAN ON SAKLATVALA.

Mr. Dadachanjhi then moved:— That this meeting protests against the most unjust ban placed on the entry to India of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., the most distinguished member of the British Parliament and requests the Working Committee of the Congress to take up this question and carry out intensive agitation as the ban affects the freedom of Indians returning to their homes.

Mr. P. R. Lele seconded the resolution. The resolution was also unanimously passed.

BOYCOTT THE COMMISSION.

The next resolution which was moved by Mr. Indulal Yagnik referred to the Royal Commission. The speaker said it was another example of a gross insult hurled at India by British Imperialism. The only effective way to answer such an insult was to boycott the Commission altogether. It was only by boycotting that England would be made to feel that India would no longer take insults lying down.

Mr. B. P. Bharucha seconded the resolution appealed to the leaders not to stoop to a compromise, but to boycott the Commission unreservedly.

The following resolution was then unanimously passed:—

"This meeting deprecates the novel policy of the Viceroy in convening the Pundit Conference at Delhi and regards the Royal Commission as a sinister attempt to divert Indian attention from the great struggle for freedom and fully expects all Indians to boycott the Commission and to accept nothing short of a Round Table Conference."

After resolutions protesting against the detentions of Bengal detainees and hostile attitude of the management of the B. N. Railway in regard to their policy of axe employed at Kharagpur and sympathising with the poor workmen, were passed, Mr. Jannadas Mehta moved the resolution condoling the death of Zaglul Pasha. He said he was one of the greatest statesmen of the day. Not only Egypt but the world was poorer by Zaglul's death. The resolution was passed all standing.

Concluding the proceedings of the evening, the Chairman said that he personally would accept no Commission unless there was a clear majority of representative Indians on it. Every self-respecting Indian ought to boycott the present All-White Commission.

'A STUDIED INSULT AND AFFRONT TO INDIA'

FLAGRANT DISREGARD OF INDIAN DEMAND, SAYS AJMAL KHAN

BALDWIN'S HOMILY ON CO-OPERATION

LABOUR PARTY COUNSELS PATIENCE

"In including amongst the Commissioners not merely no Indians, but no Englishmen who have been hitherto associated with the Government or Commerce of India, our sole desire, paradoxical though it may sound, was to give the real responsible and instructed opinion among the Indians the best chance of playing an effective and constructive part in the solution. I am well aware that the word "Co-operation" is suspect, that there is a tendency to regard it as enthusiasm for obedience to dictation. Cannot we in face of this great task, escape that delusion?" declared Mr. Stanley Baldwin at the Guildhall on Wednesday referring to the Statutory Commission.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer in his interview says: "Nothing would be lost by such a complete boycott even if the result were to put off the Commission or the next step in Reforms a few years. The Viceroy's appeal to Indians that it is given to us ultimately the knowledge of truth might have been more appropriately addressed to the Imperial Government."

The Parliamentary Labour Party in a communique regarding the Royal Commission counsels patience.

The British Committee on Indian affairs resolved "that the Government's proposals for an enquiry into the working of the Indian Reforms were doomed to failure unless the spirit and the proposed methods were radically changed."

"The most effective reply India can make to the insult of this Commission is, "The New Leader" says, to boldly assert its own demands.

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, a former Member of Madras Executive Council, an ex-President of the Indian Liberal Federation and a representative of India at the League of Nations (Geneva) in 1922, in the course of an interview to the Associated Press, said:—

"I admire the ability, the skill and the rhetoric of the Viceroy's appeal and the apparent desire to placate and persuade the Indian public. His attempt to justify the exclusion of Indians, is utterly unconvincing. The argument that a Commission, composed of members of Parliament alone with a majority of Tories would be an unbiased body free from pre-conceived notions and that it would be the only body whose report Parliament would be prepared to accept without mental reservation and that the conclusions of the mixed Commissions with Indian element even after passing through the filter of Joint Select Committee of Parliament, could not be appraised by Parliament own

statement of the Premier in the House of Commons that the question of inclusion of Indians was a broad question of principle. Opportunities for hearing to be accorded as in the case of litigants before courts, cannot possibly be regarded as a compensation for the denial of membership in the Commission. As a matter of principle and in assertion of our self-respect I am in favour of complete and effective boycott of the Commission. Boycott would lose its efficacy if it were sectional. Nothing would be lost by such a complete boycott even if the result were to put off

LABOUR PARTY COUNSELS PATIENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Parliamentary Labour Party in a communique on the subject of the Indian Statutory Commission, says that while welcoming the proposal to inquire into the working and amendment of the Indian Constitution, it regrets that in some respects the procedure announced by the British Government falls short of affording the fullest opportunity to representatives of Indian opinion to express their views.

The Party intends, adds the communique, during the discussion of the proposals in Parliament, to get them amended and extended as to remove the present defects and doubts and to give more direct and more co-operative voice in the deliberations to the Joint Select Committee to be established by the Indian Central and Provincial Legislatures.

The Party will endeavour to secure such improvement in procedure as to enable self-respecting people to co-operate heartily in making the inquiry a great contribution to the welfare and democratic advance of the Indian people.

The Party suggests that Indian opinion should await the results of the debates in Parliament before finally deciding on the attitude it should adopt towards the Commission.

The Commission or the next step in the Reforms a few years. Attempts will be made to play off one community against another. There is no use in association and Leagues passing resolution for boycott by these bodies as such but permitting individual members to appear before the Commission. Some influential and even large minorities of opinion may be unable to resist the temptation of securing an advantage over the rival committees by trial experts; but if a great majority of people at least stand aloof, we shall have done something to vindicate our self-respect.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The terms of reference are as non-committal (continued on page 8)

NOT AN ORDINARY COMMISSION.

BALDWIN'S APOLOGIA FOR EXCLUSION OF INDIANS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Traditional and enchanting scenes of pomp were witnessed at Guildhall at Lord Mayor's banquet which was attended by leaders in all walks of public activity. Mr. Baldwin who was the principal speaker, in his address, noted the profound and beneficent change in European relationships effected in past years, and said that when the Soviets were prepared to observe ordinary decencies of international intercourse, they would find Britain ready to meet them in spirit of liberality and goodwill. He regretted lack of improvement in the Chinese situation, due to multiplicity of conflicting Governments and Generals, whom, it was contrary to our policy of non-interference, to recognise. As regards Egypt, the Premier declared that both the parties had reason to be satisfied with recent Anglo-Egyptian negotiations.

As regards India, he defended the policy of non-inclusion not only of Indians, but of anyone connected with Indian Government or commerce in the Statutory Commission, their sole desire being to give the real and instructed opinion among Indians the best chance of taking effective and constructive part in devising a solution.

THE GRAND INQUEST.

Mr. Baldwin devoted a large portion of his speech to India. He declared that the Government had decided that time had

CRISIS IN C. P. CABINET.

MINISTERS TENDER RESIGNATIONS

NAGPUR, Nov. 10.

Free Press of India understands a crisis has occurred in the Central Provinces Cabinet and the Ministers have tendered their resignations.—Free Press.

come to initiate the great enquiry. The Premier referred to the past famous inquiries into the conduct of Indian affairs, and briefly referred to the John Company in 1599. He continued that to-day, we were faced with a very different problem, a problem not of the nature and extent of authority to be extended to some extraneous body to control the lives and destinies of the people of India, but of the extent to which it was possible to confirm and extend the steps taken eight years ago, and make the people of India, themselves active partners in the control of their own lives and destinies.

NOT AN ORDINARY COMMISSION.

Mr. Baldwin continued "It is only necessary thus to study the basic fact of the problem to realise, if we have power of imagination at all, its vast extent and difficulty of realising the weight of that responsibility which lies upon all who will be called upon in India and in this country to share in its examination. The issue will be vital not only to India but also to the Empire, indeed, to the civilisation. This is not the time nor the place to enter into a discussion of the controversial questions regarding the personnel of the Commission."

(Continued on Next page.)

"REPLACE POLICY OF DRIFT AND DESPAIR."

UNITY RESOLUTIONS EXPLAINED.

"CALCUTTA FORMULA NOT IMMUTABLE."

RESPOND TO CALL OF PATRIOTISM

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar has issued the following statement to the press:—

To those who thought that the Government would bring about inter-communal peace in India, experience gained during the past five or six years from 1923 to 1927, must have shown that the Government have not been able to effect any change for the better in the present situation. No doubt, there has been plenty of co-operation with the Government by the communal leaders. Nevertheless, the situation remains to-day as bad as ever; nor has the Government moved in the matter. No body can suggest that the Criminal Law Amendment Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly recently has solved, or can solve, the outstanding disputes between the Hindus and the Muslims. Starting originally in the Punjab and the United Provinces, the tension has spread itself in Bengal, Bihar, to Sindh and parts of the Bombay Presidency, and to the Central Provinces. Thus the communal tension is not confined to particular cities or provinces, but is well nigh all India magnitude. Especially after the terrible Calcutta riots, the tension has grown very much both intensively and extensively, with the deplorable result that, in addition to riots and disturbances here and there, we have endless quarrels and disputes of one kind or other, cowardly assaults and coldblooded murders.

RESPOND TO CALL OF PATRIOTISM.

If, as I have emphasised, the Government has failed signally to discharge its primary and essential duty of preserving order and peace I am sorry to say that, on their part, the leaders of communal organisations have followed a policy of drift and improvisation, now and then departing from the course of masterly inactivity they desire to follow. There is no denying the fact that communal organisations and leaders have failed not only to create an atmosphere of mutual goodwill and non-violence but to discover means for a just and equitable settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem. Further they would appear to have sought to undermine the influence of the Congress. If they persist in this policy, God forbid, ere long even the Congress may become in the near future quite impotent; but I hope that the call of patriotism will not fail to evoke response and to rally all forces under the banner of the common cause of Swaraj.

SILVER LINING IN THE CLOUD.

It has been suggested by some friends that the solution of Hindu-Muslim differences may as well be left to the Punjab and the United Provinces. That the course suggested is neither wise nor feasible will be clear if it is remembered that both the Provinces have succeeded neither in solving their own problems nor in preventing the tension from spreading. The present situation, however, is not altogether hopeless. There is a redeeming

feature, a silver lining to the cloud. There has been a change in the psychology of the masses of both the communities. The seems to be real hankering after peace. Even the communal leaders, for aught I know, stand disillusioned. They seem to have realised the futility of mutual hatred. It would be well if they also frankly acknowledge that it does not pay to increase the tension and rally under the banner of the Congress. It was found absolutely necessary to arrest the disintegration of the national movement for Swaraj, and hence it was that the Calcutta Unity Conference was convened.

POPULARITY OF JOINT ELECTORATES.

It will be remembered that in pursuance of the Gauhathi Congress mandate, the All-India Congress Committee at its Bombay meeting almost unanimously and with the consent of an influential section of Muslim friends and the great Mahatma leaders adopted important resolutions with specific reference to the question of electorates. It is very gratifying to note that the scheme of joint electorates is becoming increasingly popular with the Muslims. The Muslims of Bihar have approved of it, so also others as can be seen from the decisions of the Meerut Conference. I have no doubt that Muslims all over India will soon find that far from injury the scheme ensures the safety of their legitimate interests under the Swaraj Government. Experience has shown that communal electorates have been directly responsible for a good part of the present tension, the communal electorates should, therefore, be replaced by joint electorates which will help to create a really national democracy, for I have no doubt under the scheme of joint electorates, only such persons will be elected as will be scrupulously just to both the communities and will thus save the country from communal and political suicide.

WHY CALCUTTA CONFERENCE WAS CALLED.

The Calcutta Unity Conference was convened after most careful consideration after it became quite clear that there was no prospect whatsoever of the Simla Unity Conference reassembling. The Simla Unity Conference, therefore, is automatically dissolved. Every possible effort was made to secure the co-operation of all those who took part in the Simla Discussion. There was no indication and no request was made that if the Calcutta Conference was to be postponed to some convenient date, all those invited would attend it. The objection raised was that the Congress should not interfere in the religious disputes between the Hindus and the Muslims. As I have pointed out on many occasions, the Congress allowed enough time to communal organisations to come to an understanding. Instead of solving the problem, these organisations have aggravated it. The Congress should wait no longer. It was felt by all dispassionate observers

(Continued from page 8)

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SIR P. S. SIVASWAMY
ADVOCATES BOYCOTT.

(Continued from page 7.)
militant as I expected. There is nothing to show that any questions about organisations of army or Central Government will be allowed to be raised or considered. The Viceroy's appeal to Indians that it is through disagreement and clash of judgment that it is given to us ultimately the knowledge of truth might have been more appropriately addressed to the Imperial Government."

SUFFICIENT CAUSE FOR
BOYCOTT

DR. ANSARI ON ROYAL COMMISSION

DELHI, Nov. 10.
Dr. Ansari, President-elect, Indian National Congress, earnestly requests the Viceroy to urge the Secretary of State and the British Cabinet to desist from the course of action contemplated by them regarding the Statutory Commission and to advise the convening of a Round Table Conference between British and Indian representatives for an ultimate decision in connection with the basis of the future constitution of India. He is afraid the disagreement between the views of the Government of India and the British Cabinet on the one hand and the people of India as represented by its various schools of political thought on the other, are so fundamental and so great, that they would be considered sufficient for the people to stand aside and abstain from any participation in the work of the Commission.—A. P.

AN OPEN CHALLENGE TO INDIAN
PARTIES.

DELHI, Nov. 10.
Hakim Ajmal Khan interviewed, in regard to the Statutory Commission, said:—
The declaration issued by His Excellency the Viceroy in no way differs from what most of us had expected. It is a flagrant disregard of the Indian demands and an open challenge to the various political bodies in the country. I should hope that this challenge will be accepted and parties which are now not well disposed to each other will sink their differences and declare it impossible for them to co-operate with or in any way assist the Commission. This, in fact, is at the moment their great duty, and the only means of maintaining the dignity of the Indian people.—Free Press.

NO CONFIDENCE RESOLUTION

MR. GOSWAMI'S MOVE RE STATUTORY
COMMISSION

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.
The Associated Press understands that Mr. T. C. Goswami, M. L. A., has given notice of the following motion which he intends to move at the next session of the Assembly:—This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that he be pleased to convey to His Majesty's Government their entire lack of confidence in the parliamentary commission which has been appointed to review the constitution of India and their adherence to the views expressed in the resolution passed by the last Assembly on 8th September 1925 regarding the manner of India's advance towards responsible Government.—A. P.

"SPIRIT AND METHODS OF
INQUIRY MUST BE CHANGED"RESPONSIBILITY OF BRITISH PUBLIC
OPINION.

LONDON, Nov. 9.
The British Committee on the Indian affairs met to-day under the chairmanship of a staunch friend of India, Mr. George Lansbury, and resolved that the Government's proposals for an enquiry into the working of Indian Reforms were doomed to failure unless the spirit and the proposed methods were radically changed. The whole set of proposals was conceived in a wrong spirit. Instead of realising that the people of India were a nation to be treated with the sovereign rights of a nation, Government were treating them as they were treated as a subject race in old unregenerate days of the East India Company in the time of Clive and Warren Hastings.

This Committee, runs the resolution, holds exactly the opposite view and recognises the right of the Indian nation to settle her own future. Public opinion in Britain owes a responsibility and must bring pressure to bear on the Baldwin Government that there may be a wholesome change in the atmosphere and spirit in which the question was handled, and the Cabinet may be made to agree to the appointment by the Indian Legislative Assembly of seven most representative members of the Assembly to meet and consult with the British members of the Commission on equal terms.

PARTNERSHIP ON TERMS OF
EQUALITY.

Meanwhile whether the Commission is boycotted or accepted this Committee urges all sections of Indian opinion to unite and formulate a joint scheme for further Government of that country. British people want free partnership with Indian people on terms of the fullest equality.

Regarding the strong reports that have appeared in the Press, not without rea-

son, of converting India into a great Eastern military depot for Britain, analogous to the Singapore naval base, reducing Indian army to a mere territorial force, the Committee asserts, says the resolution, that the British nation has never been consulted and such proposals are obnoxious to an overwhelming section of opinion and any attempt to implement such proposals would be opposed by the Committee with all its strength.—Free Press.

GEORGE LANSBURY TO ISSUE
STATEMENT

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Mr. George Lansbury who was approached by the Indian representative of the Free Press of India considered it unnecessary to make a separate statement as he endorsed every word and sentiment of the resolution of the British Committee on Indian affairs on the question of which he was the Chairman. He may later issue along with the resolution an explanatory statement over his signature for the benefit of the members of the Parliament.—Free Press.

SERIOUS REFLECTION ON
BRITISH STATESMANSHIPA LABOUR M. P. ON INDIANS
EXCLUSION.

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Interviewed by the London representative of the Free Press of India, Mr. Scrymgeour, Dundee, Labour Member

BRITISH DIE-HARDS AT WORK

SYDENHAM'S QUADRUPLE ADVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Lord Sydenham in a letter to the "Times" urges as four aims of the Statutory Commission: firstly, maintenance of law and order which is dominant interest of all classes; secondly, adjustment of machinery of Government so as best to promote prosperity and contentment and advance by sure and safe steps towards self-government; thirdly, conservation subject to above conditions of rights and privileges of Princes and Chiefs to which the Crown is formally pledged; and fourthly, due protection to powerful Moslem minority which is profoundly perturbed by operation of Reforms. Claims of other minorities also demand careful consideration.

Sir Michael Sadler in the "Times" suggests that rapporteurs should be attached to the Commission to interpret opinion on social and educational aspects of the problem and suggests among Indians K. Natarajan, A. Hydari, K. T. Paul and Miss Cornelia Sorabji.—Reuter.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIAN
STATESCOMMANDER KENWORTHY
ADVOCATES THEIR INCLUSION ON
COMMISSION.

LONDON, Nov. 9.
In a special interview to the London representative of the Free Press of India, Commander Kenworthy said the Commission ought to have on it as members not only representative Indians but also representatives of Indian States as they were also equally interested in the future and prosperity of India. He considered labour nominations to the Commission as the best that could have been made. He regretted reports of boycott of the Commission by Indians and was of opinion that such a move would be playing into the hands of reactionaries and Imperialists both in England and in India. He strongly appealed to leaders of Indian opinion to weigh this aspect of the question before they took any decision as it would have far-reaching repercussions.—Free Press.

ACCELERATION OF DEBATE.

ARRANGEMENT IN HOUSE OF LORDS

LONDON, Nov. 9.
In the House of Lords replying to Lord Haldane, Lord Birkenhead, suggested that instead of having a general debate on India on the second reading of the Statutory Commission Bill on November 15, it would be more logical to wait till the Act was passed by both the Houses and that had been passed by both Houses he therefore agreed to Lord Olivier with whom he had discussed the matter that every effort should be made in both the Houses to pass the Bill very rapidly. Then he put down as early as possible the resolution for the appointment of the Commission on which he suggested general debate should occur, but if any member of the House of Lords wished to raise matters of principle on the question of acceleration of the date of appointment of the Commission, there would be opportunity on 15th November. Lords Olivier and Haldane urged that there should be no undue delay for discussion. Lord Birkenhead said that the second reading of the Commission Bill would

ACCELERATION OF DEBATE.

ARRANGEMENT IN HOUSE OF LORDS

LONDON, Nov. 9.
The composition of the Statutory Commission, said Mr. Jamal Mohamed, a prominent merchant in the city, when interviewed by the Free Press, is a grave blunder even from the point of view of the Government itself.

It is, he says, absurd to set up a body to devise ways and means for the progressive development of India and exclude Indians from it and yet expect Indians to get reconciled to it.

He says even now it need not be considered too late to mend this inconceivable error and so alter the personnel as to satisfy Indian self-respect and inspire confidence in order to enable all sections to co-operate with the Commission.—Free Press.

ARMISTICE DAY
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S APPEAL

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S CALL.

Nov. 11, 1927.

Again on Armistice Day I appeal on behalf of those British ex-officers and ex-service men who having served their Country in time of need are now in distress in India. That many are still in urgent need of help, is shown by the records of the Ex-Service Association of India and Burma. During 1926 that Association expended over Rs. 2,50,000 in giving assistance to ex-service men and their dependants, and in addition contributed Rs. 350. to Earl Haig's fund at home on behalf of our man-of-war's wives. I ask all at this time to contribute to the funds of the Ex-Service Association according to their means. Contributions may be sent to my local branch or to the Secretary, Ex-Service Association, 10, Delhi in India. Show on this the Anniversary of Victory that with the passing of years, there comes no slackening in our readiness to assist the cause of those who come forward to ask their aid. W. B. Woodwood G.M.

"LEST WE FORGET."

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ARMISTICE
ANNIVERSARY.

His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor has this year again expressed a wish that throughout the Empire, the 9th anniversary of the Armistice should be marked by a momentary pause for reverent remembrance of the glorious dead, to take place at 11 a.m., railway time, on the 11th November. His Majesty also desires that all Christian churches should hold their services at such hours as will enable two minutes' silence to take place during service at 11 a.m.

In order that all should be enabled to observe simultaneously this moment of solemn silence, the following arrangements have been made in Bombay City. At 11 a.m., railway time, guns will be fired from the Maidan, opposite the Church Gate Station and near the Grant Road Station. For the North of the Island, certain mills will be asked to blow a prolonged blast on their sirens. On these signals it is hoped that all locomotion and movement in streets, in factories, schools and offices will instantly cease and remain suspended for the space of two minutes. On the tramway system cars will be stopped. Rail and water transport need not, however, be suspended.

At all Armistice day ceremonies, War medals and decorations may be worn with civilian dresses by all ex-officers and ex-service men and by members of Nursing Service and the other women to whom they have been awarded, while holders of War medals and decorations awarded to

be on 15th November and the Committee stage probably 17th, and if the Opposition gave their support, Government would be able to send the Bill from the Lords very early. He said the House of Commons was greatly congested, but he would make every effort to have the Bill dealt with as early as possible.—Reuter.

A GRAVE BLUNDER

"NOT TOO LATE TO MEND IT."

MADRAS, Nov. 10.
The composition of the Statutory Commission, said Mr. Jamal Mohamed, a prominent merchant in the city, when interviewed by the Free Press, is a grave blunder even from the point of view of the Government itself.

It is, he says, absurd to set up a body to devise ways and means for the progressive development of India and exclude Indians from it and yet expect Indians to get reconciled to it.

He says even now it need not be considered too late to mend this inconceivable error and so alter the personnel as to satisfy Indian self-respect and inspire confidence in order to enable all sections to co-operate with the Commission.—Free Press.

AN ABSURD PROPOSITION

BOGEY OF COMMUNAL TENSION

RANGOON, Nov. 10.
Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, M.L.C., (Swara-

THE 11TH NOVEMBER

Vacant lie the fields and mounts and plains
That once resounded with the battle's roar.
—We would to God that such be never more—
And now a Peace and Silence nobly reigns!
That constant Silence brings a moment's pause
O'er the vast Empire by the King's command,
To take our thoughts to those, on sea or land,
Who gave their lives to save their nation's cause.
The pause is brief and short-lived as a glance!
The thought is deep—to save perhaps by chance!
But yet the graveyards rule the fields of France!
Sleep well your everlasting sleep, sleep well,
And though your graves be scattered far, pell-mell,
In us your sacred memories yet dwell.
Armistice Day, 1927.

deceased's relatives may wear them on the right breast.

As on previous occasions, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay confidently appeals to all organisations controlling Labour and Shipping to give wide publicity to His Majesty's wishes, and to assist in making impressive this reverent acknowledgement of our debt to the fallen.

interviewed this afternoon, said it was an absurd proposition to make that Indians could not be put on the Commission because of the present communal tension in the country.—Free Press.

FLOUTING INDIA'S SELF-GOVT.
MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Interviewed by London representative of the "Free Press of India" Miss Wilkinson, Labour M. P., said the non-appointment of Indian members representing different shades on the Commission was a sheer flouting by Cabinet of the self-Government movement in India. It outraged the main principles for which war was said to have been fought and kept alive the same spirit as ultimately resulted in the loss of American colonies in former days.—Free Press.

RESPONSIVISTS TO MEET.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" Mr. M. R. Jayakar made the following statement:—

The leading members of the Responsivist Party are meeting either in Poona or Bombay this week-end to consider the statement issued by His Excellency the Viceroy with reference to the Statutory Commission. This Conference will be a small one and may lead to a bigger one if it is found necessary.

"REPLACE POLICY OF DRIFT
AND DESPAIR."

(Continued from page 7.)

that it was time the Congress stepped in to arbitrate. This was what happened at Calcutta. The decisions arrived at, are, it is hardly necessary to state, subject to amendment and ratification by the Madras Congress.

PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM: BASIS
FOR UNITY.

On the merits of the resolutions it is needless to dilate. It was not necessary to deal with all the differences between the two communities. The text of the Delhi Unity resolution of 1924 was deemed to be a suitable basis for mutual understanding and agreement. The music and cow questions were considered together though not as integral parts of a single question. Without entering into unnecessary discussions as to whether the two questions were logically connected with each other, as practical men, the All-India Congress Committee and the Unity Conference discussed the two questions and enunciated a formula which is now before the public. It was necessary to look ahead and to establish a principle for the guidance of the future Indian Swaraj Government. Domination of the community over the other was quite out of the question. A restatement of the differences based on the existing customs was found unnecessary as well as not feasible, as customs differed very much according to places. My suggestions to the Simla Conference of a record of rights based on existing customs has not met with the approval of either community. Customs are always subject to violent innovations, and no formula can be enunciated which will both satisfy all the existing customs and practices and allow them full play. Even if such a formula were possible the authority of the state was necessary to enforce it. So I have stated already, such authority was found unavailable and inadequate. To base a formula on customs was considered quite futile as that would mean and depend upon the demand by one community of a right at the cost of the other. All efforts hitherto made to evolve such a formula have failed and, therefore, it is necessary to recognise the folly of persisting in approved failure. It was recognised that in view of the formula of the Government to preserve peace, the Congress should do the needful. The Congress could not proceed on the basis of the existing customs and practices which proceeded on the fact of domination by one community over the other. In order, therefore to eliminate the factor of the psychology of domination which has been the main, if not the only cause of the present communal tension and in order that the freedom of religious and social observances might be guaranteed to each person and community subject to essential considerations of public morality and peace it was found both just and necessary to adopt the principle of freedom as the basis of the inter-communal unity formula. Practices, religious and social, prohibited or imposed by or at the desire and instance of any one community act as a powerful spur to sections of the other community to do the very thing prohibited as an act of protest against the domination responsible originally for the prohibition. It was felt that the freedom had a greater chance of success by depriving each community of the ground of resentment irrespective of the consideration whether such resentment was right or wrong.

ONLY SOLUTION POSSIBLE.

It will be found that the Calcutta decisions are ideal also from the practical point of view. It is the only solution possible in the present circumstances, the only honest method for nationalist India which is fighting for and hopes to realise Swaraj. We must give to every individual and community freedom of religious practices and social observances subject to public considerations of peace, morality and health. Accordingly as the preamble to the Calcutta decision shows the whole question is sought to be solved by an appeal to principles. The task before the Congress and all those who really desire peace and unity is to replace present policy of aimless drift and weak despair by strenuous propaganda to educate the people to accept the Calcutta decision as a just and fair basis. The Calcutta formula is not, as no formula is, immutable. It can be reconsidered and improved, but I would most strongly deprecate criticisms sterile of good but pregnant with mischievous potentialities for creating trouble.—A. P.

POLICE RAIDS AGAIN

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED DEFALCATION
OF BANK MONEY.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.
In connexion with alleged defalcation of a lakh of rupees and more from the Central Bank of India, Barrabazar, the police raided the houses of Kirtipada Bhatnagar and Jagapati Mukherjee, said to be assistant ledger-keeper of the Bank. They were arrested on the Bank premises. Another raid was effected on Thursday morning in Barrabazar house to trace another accused who, it is alleged, defalcated Rs. 9,400.—Free Press.

RELEASE OF
DETENUSNO OBSTRUCTION
FROM BENGAL GOVT

MR. TOM SHAW'S CHALLENGE

LONDON, November 9.
In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Pethick Lawrence, Earl Winterton stated that the Government of India's considered view on the Sandhurst Committee Report were received last week and were now being considered. He also said that the policy of Bengal Government and the Government of India, which of course was entirely approved by the Secretary of State, had been to release Bengal detenus, where it was safe from the point of view of public security, and that statement that it was not the Viceroy or Central Government who was the stumbling block to the general release but the Bengal Administration was entirely untrue and every way inaccurate.

Mr. Tom Shaw (Labour) made a lengthy statement in the House of Commons with regard to the Madras Hotel Incident refuting the member's allegation that he was not present when the assault occurred detailing the circumstances and declaring that the wife of the British officer apologised for the husband. Mr. Shaw declared he was ready any time to justify by evidence and witnesses that everything he said in the House was true.

Earl Winterton stated that answer he gave to question in connection with matter on 8th November and expressed the opinion of Lord Birkenhead was based on the perusal of all statements relating to the case.—Reuter.

NOT AN ORDINARY COMMISSION

(Continued from previous page.)

sion, with regard to which, I may only say, that as the task before it is no ordinary task, so this Commission is no ordinary Commission, and for that reason especially, my predecessor laid down for it an arrangement which gives both Houses of Parliament the right and duty of registering their concurrence in the selection of names to be submitted to H. M. the King when that occasion arrives, as I hope it will arrive, very shortly. Then, it will be the duty of the Government to justify to the Parliament the plan it has decided to recommend. That there will be differences of opinion here, as there is in India, regarding the wisdom of the plan, I do not doubt, though I do not feel any doubt about the ultimate verdict.

NON-INCLUSION JUSTIFIED.

"In including amongst the Commission not merely no Indians, but no Englishmen who have been hitherto associated with the Government or commerce of India, our sole desire, paradoxical though it may sound, was to give the real, responsible and instructed opinion among the Indians the best chance of playing an effective and constructive part in devising the solution. It is no part of my purpose to anticipate the argument that the plan may perhaps be the most likely to secure the object at which we aim, but for the moment, I address a wider audience to which Indian press will carry my words to-morrow, and say, I am well aware that the word "Co-operation" is suspect, that there is a tendency to regard it as enthusiasm for obedience to dictation. Cannot we in face of this great task, escape that delusion? Cannot we have done with suspicion and jealousies, with strife of caste with caste, or religion with religion, of nation with nation, of the East with the West. Cannot we have done with the spinning of phrases which will not square with hard facts of life, because they ignore them. If we cannot, the future is dark indeed. If we can approach this problem with the common determination to build for posterity upon the best and surest foundations, then, whatever future may have in store as fruit of its labours the Statutory Commission will go down to history as instrument and symbol of a new era." (Cheers.)

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

* Mr. Baldwin spoke on Imperial Preference, which he said, "had made history and will make history." He dwelt on the practical effect that Government had given to its belief in immense advantages accruing from personal intercourse with various parts of the Empire, notably Sir Samuel Hoare's flight to India, Sir Laming Worthington Evans' forthcoming visit to India, Mr. Amery's tour in South Africa, Australasia and Canada, and the Premier's own visit to Canada.

The Premier concluded with a reference to the slight improvement in the position of important industries in past months, and likelihood of increased activity in the near future. Finally, he commended recent exhortation addressed by Mr. Philip Snowden to Labour, to help to make the present industrial system efficient and highly productive on condition that Labour had a share in resultant improvement.—Reuter's Special.

STATUTORY COMMISSION

GENERAL BOYCOTT URGED

"WE WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH IT."

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S VIEWS

Interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" on the Viceroy's announcement Maulana Shaikat Ali said:—

"I have known for some time what was coming. I have never had any curiosity as I was certain that this Royal Commission would burst on us, and we now see that the whole thing is empty. Personally as an outlaw and rebel I expect nothing from England and her Government, and, therefore, there is no disappointment or disillusionment for me. We have made up our mind and chosen a road which may for the time being present insuperable obstacles; but in the long run will lead us to real freedom. I am afraid we will have to pay the biggest price for our past weaknesses. The present much talked of Hindu-Muslim tension is a part of it and probably there is more of the same kind in store for us. But we are far-sighted and do not want to sacrifice the real thing for a bubble which is not even gaudy or glittering. I think the Congress must draw up an outline of our demands with a declaration of rights and present it to the King and his Parliament. If they want to ignore it, as probably they will, they can please themselves. If they act up to it so much the better for us all. In any case, we will have nothing to do with this Commission and it may go out and do what it likes. I have nothing more to say."

VINDICATE NATIONAL SELF-RESPECT

MADRAS, November 9.

Quite a large number of invitees attended the informal conference convened by Dr. Besant to consider the situation created by the announcement of the Royal Commission. Congressmen, Liberals, Justices, all Ministers and two ex-Ministers were present. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar presided and in a vigorous speech condemned the Commission.

Dr. Besant who followed him dwelt on the necessity of united action to vindicate national self-respect. Discussion then ensued. One Liberal leader it is understood spoke pointing out the futility of boycott. Independent Ministers had not yet formulated their own views. Other party leaders also said they should know the views of their party men before they could come to any common understanding.

That being the sense of the House it was agreed that time should be taken to discuss the question among the parties. A meeting will again be held on Sunday next to arrive at the decision. It is understood that a suggestion has been made to form a Statutory Commission League to carry on propaganda against the Commission.—Free Press.

THE ONLY DIGNIFIED COURSE

DECLINE TO LEAD EVIDENCE

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

Mr. Satyamurti was of the opinion that the appointment of the Commission was against the unanimous recommendations of the Joint Committee, that the Commission should not be appointed till after ten years. The time chosen led him to suspect that the enemies of India were anxious to exploit the present communal tension and the Conservative British Government wanted to give a parting kick to the Indian demand for Swaraj before it would quit office in 1929. The only dignified course for the Congress to his mind was to decline to lead evidence.

Swami Venkateswaram Chetty said:—"We must leave them alone."—A. P.

"BOYCOTT AND KEEP COUNCILS VACANT"

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee, advocated boycott of the Commission and also keeping the Councils vacant.—A. P.

COMMERCE AND REFORMS

PREPARED TO FOLLOW POLITICALS LEAD

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

What may be considered as an authoritative indication of Indian commercial opinion in regard to the Viceroy's statement is available from the considered and authoritative statement which has been issued over the signatures of the Hon. Sir Mammoondas Ranji, founder of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and Sir Purshotandas Thakurdas, representative of the Chamber in the Legislative Assembly for the last three Assemblies. The statement is made in personal capacity as neither the Indian Merchants Chamber nor the Federation of Indian Chambers can be bound except by a formal decision of their respective Committees. But it is regarded as a certainty that if a decision is taken by the Indian National Congress, the All-India Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Liberal Federation not to participate in the labours of the Commission, Indian commercial opinion, as represented by the Federation of the Indian Chambers and the Indian Merchants' Chamber would stand by that decision.

Reports from Madras, where the next annual session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress is to be held state that the Bombay commercial leaders' lead would be followed by Madras without question.—Free Press.

MINISTERS MUST RESIGN.

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

England demands not honourable co-operation but abject submission from India said Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., in an interview on the Statutory Commission. The best way to repel the tacit assumption of the Commission, he suggests, will be for the Ministers in various provinces to resign as a protest against the insult offered to them and to the nation. He says the boycott is a national duty incumbent on all.

Thoroughly disappointing is the view of Sami Venkateswaram Chetty when asked for his opinion on the Statutory Commission and the Committee Scheme. The procedure adopted is too novel even for India. He does not propose to express any further opinion in view of to-day's conference of leaders convened by Dr. Besant.—Free Press.

COMMISSION UNACCEPTABLE

RANGOON, Nov. 9.

U Hla Tun Pru, Member, Legislative Assembly from Burma said the Viceroy's

COMMISSION'S TOUR

PROGRAMME

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Rugby.—The members of the Statutory Commission on Indian reforms whose names were officially announced yesterday expect that their duties will occupy them for nearly two years. In order to conduct preliminary enquiry in India they will leave London early next year returning after a few months to England and proceeding again to India in order to devote the winter months to taking evidence.—B.O.W.

statement was in effect an intimation to India that everything must be sacrificed in order to satisfy British Parliament. That was a position which could not be accepted. One missed the familiar names of free India in Parliament on the Commission. Their presence would have made no material difference to the opposition to exclusion of Indians, but one would have welcomed the presence of friends of India as Lord Olivier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Colonel Wedgwood on the Commission.—Free Press.

MAJOR GRAHAM POLE TO ATTEND CONGRESS

LONDON, Nov. 9.

In a special interview to the "Free Press of India" Major Graham Pole said the restriction of membership of the Commission to the British personnel only, will satisfy no section of Indian opinion. He believed that strong pressure was being brought to bear upon the Government to make equal number of elected representatives of Indian legislatures have equal powers with the British members. No special significance is to be attached to the selection of Mr. Stephen Walsh and Major Atlee who were both at War Office in the Labour Government. The reply of Indians to the Commission should be a joint endeavour between all parties to formulate common proposals.

Such proposals were bound to prove irresistible to any Commission. He considered it highly significant that the only paper to approve the proposals entirely should be Lord Reading's paper the "Daily Chronicle". Sir John Simon's appointment secures the Commission the best possible Chairman. The proposals as now administered by the Government were of such a nature as to practically make it compulsory for the boycott of Commission by Indians. But in view of the British India Committee on Indian Affairs in any event, the final decision after the report will rest not with the British Government but its successor in office which in all probability would be a Labour Government. It is understood that the urgent representation of the British Committee on Indian Affairs and the importance of the Commission question, Major Graham Pole would in all probability attend the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress.—Free Press Cable.

"BETRAYAL OF MOST SOLEMN PLEDGES."

MADRAS PRESS ON STATUTORY COMMISSION:

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

The "Hindu" observes that the Statutory Commission is an insult to India and that it stands for the betrayal of the most solemn pledges, the repudiation of the fundamental principles of Britain's own constitutional practice. The paper adds that the Congress will have nothing to do with the Commission.

The "Madras Mail" declares that if the scheme of enquiry be envisaged as one of inter-Parliamentary consultation the difficulty of introducing Indians to the Commission is apparent. The paper adds that

they could be appointed to a subsidiary Committee as suggested by Sir Sankaran Nair in his interview with the paper.

The "Andhra Patrika" characterises the Viceroy's statement as taking advantage of India's present weakness.

The "Tamil Nadu" strongly condemns the non-inclusion of Indians on the Commission.

"Justice" is not so much concerned at the exclusion of Indians as with the spirit manifest in such a proceeding and holds that if the Conservative Government wants men without bias it should have selected Japanese, French and other nationals.—A. P.

"INDIA CAN NEVER ACCEPT IT."

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

India can never accept this composition, says the "Swarajya." To accept it would be to sign the death-warrant of her own political aspirations. We are certain, it continues, no Indian who can speak on behalf of his fellow-countrymen will degrade himself and national honour by any sort of association with the Commission.—Free Press.

INDIA INSULTED.

HANDS OFF, SAYS "FORWARD"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

"Forward" says:—"England has deceived India, the world, and, perhaps, herself long enough. It is time that the leaders of Indian opinion cried out with one voice: 'Hands Off.' We will have none of you. We do not care brass farthing for your Commission and their enquiries. We do not recognise your right to sit in judgment over us. We may not be strong enough to shake off your yoke, but we will not allow you to put it on the neck of our young-men into prison cells and pretend that you are doing it for our good. You may rob, if you will, but we will not allow you to pretend that you are regulating our finances. You may kill us if you will, but we will not let you proclaim that you are showing us the way to life."—Free Press.

"BENGALLEE'S CONDEMNATION"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

"The Bengalee" says:—"We cannot but condemn severely the decision of His Majesty's Government as to the conduct of the enquiry by the Statutory Commission."

Continuing, it says:—"Ignorance of Indian conditions of the personnel of the Commission is no proof at all of their freedom from political bias. The decision about the Statutory Commission shows clearly that Great Britain wants successive stages for the realisation of Responsible Government in India to be indefinitely numerous so that the realisation itself may be as far off as possible."—Free Press.

AN AFFRONT TO SELF-RESPECT

BOYCOTT THE COMMISSION

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

"The Tribune", commenting on the Viceroy's statement in a leading article headed "Boycott the Commission", writes that the Royal Commission, as constituted, is utterly unacceptable and that India should sternly refuse to have anything whatsoever to do with it. A more insolent challenge to Indian patriotism and Indian self-respect it is impossible to think of, and if Indian humanity is not entirely dead to all finer impulses, it is bound to take up this challenge.

The bait of association of the Legislature with the Commission in the first instance, and with the joint Parliamentary Committee, later on, will deceive none in India. As a substitute for India's representation on the Commission itself, it is unworthy of serious consideration. After this calculated affront to her self-respect, India cannot, without entirely stultifying herself, think for one moment, of co-operating with the Commission. Not a single Indian who loves his country or respects himself should either appear before the Commission as witness, or offer any voluntary co-operation to it.—A. P.

SIR SANKARAN'S VIEW.

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

The reasons given for the exclusion of Indians are not satisfactory, says Sir Sankaran Nair in an interview to the "Madras Mail" on the Reforms Commission. The unfortunate attitude of the Congress Party and the position of other parties, he says, has made real and useful representation extremely difficult, if not impossible. About the Joint Committee of the Central Legislature he says they would be extremely useful if it is to perform the functions as were carried out by the Southborough and Feetham Committees in 1919. He suggests that the Commission should invite one or two members of the Joint Select Committee of the Central Legislature to assist them in the examination of witnesses and put questions themselves with their permission.—Free Press.

SIR R. MUKHERJEE PLEADS FOR VICEROY.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

Sir R. N. Mukherjee, while preferring to have an Indo-British Commission, says that it would have been an impossible feat for any Viceroy in order to give satisfaction all India to select a body of less than a score representing different shades of political opinion in the country. On the other hand the prevailing atmosphere in India



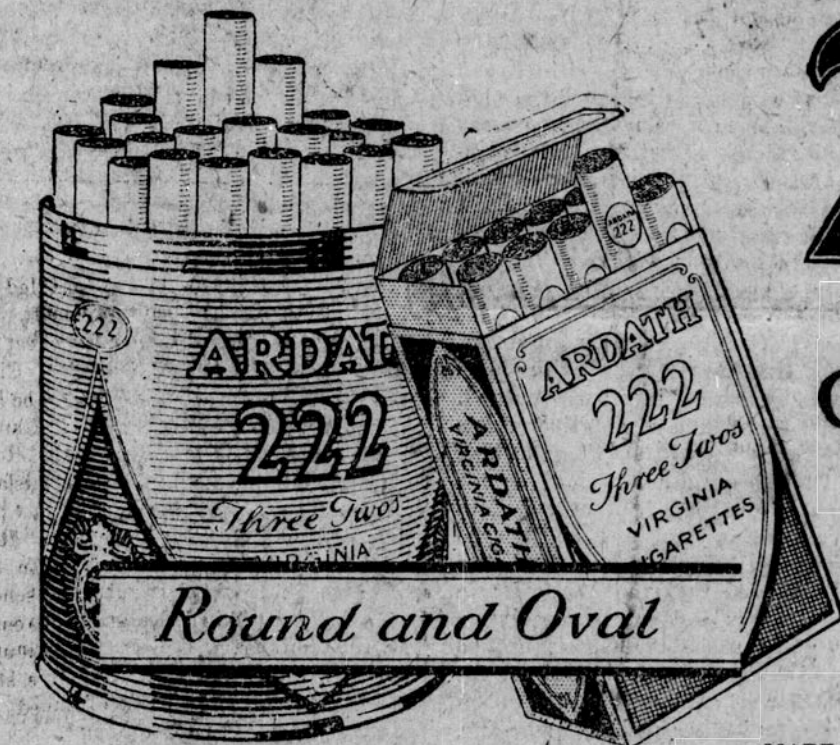
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was bitterly suspicious and hostile to constructive co-operation.

Sir Hubert Carr and Mr. Langford James look with favour upon the Commission which by virtue of its representative character they regard as a strictly impartial body.—Free Press.

APOLOGIA FOR EXCLUSION

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The "Times" emphasises, it is right and even inevitable that the Statutory Commission should be solely Parliamentary as no report which fails to convince the Imperial Parliament will be worth the paper on which it is written. What is needed is a body of men to interpret the views of the British and Indian alike, and as far as possible of the people of India. Hence, the exclusion of the past and present British Governors and Civil Servants which is an answer to those who would have included representatives of different shades of Indian political opinion.

The "Times" regrets the absence from the Commission of recognised Conservative and Labour front bench leaders but lauds the Chairmanship of Sir John Simon and says that though Liberalism is crushed temporarily in Britain, it still has definite influence in dealing with the sort of situation existing in India. Thus, people of India may be reassured that the Commission will be guided by progressive ideas of Liberalism. Sir John Simon's appointment is a complete answer to those who scented "Tory intrigue" in the premature despatch of the Commission. It concludes by saying that broad verdict on the personnel is that the Chairman is an outstanding figure and the rest consists of men of industry, commonsense and good temper sufficiently varied in political views to be representative of the Parliament and sufficiently free from egotism to work in harmony.—Reuter.

"AJ" SUPPORTS BOYCOTT.

BENARES, Nov. 9.

"Aj" regards the Commission as an in-

sult to India and supports the suggestion to boycott it.—Free Press.

"BOYCOTT FUTILE"

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

Sir K. V. Reddi, a former Minister, interviewed by the Associated Press while regretting the exclusion of Indians from the Commission, expressed the opinion that the boycott of the Commission would be futile although he would advise joint deliberations of all parties by whose decisions all should abide unless there was any principle involved in the matter.—A. P.

LABOUR COUNSELS PATIENCE

AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS BEFORE BOYCOTT

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Parliamentary Labour Party a communique on the subject of Indian Statutory Commission says, that while welcoming the proposal to enquire into the working and amendment of the Indian Constitution, it regrets that in some respects the procedure announced by the British Government falls short of affording the fullest opportunity to the representatives of Indian opinion to express their views. The party intends to add the communique, during the discussion of the proposals in the Parliament, to get them so amended and extended as to remove the present defects and doubts, and to give a more direct and more co-operative voice in the deliberations of the Commission. The results of the establishment by the Indian Central and Provincial legislatures. The party will endeavour to secure such improvement in procedure as to enable self-respecting people to co-operate heartily in making the enquiry a great contribution to the welfare and democratic advance of the Indian people. The Party suggests that the debates in Parliament, before finally deciding on the attitude it should adopt towards the Commission.—Reuter.

INSULT TO INDIA'S SELF-RESPECT

RANGOON, Nov. 9.

The "Rangoon Daily News" says, Lord

Irwin's long statement embodying the announcement of the personnel of the Royal Commission is a poor plea for its support. What has shocked Indian feeling is the total disregard for Indians' claim to be represented on the Commission. The proposed scheme is an insult to self-respect of India.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT IN TOTO

Mr. Sherwani, M.L.A., also expressed his disapproval of the Commission. "My opinion is that Indians should boycott it in toto. Government has taken advantage of the communal tension and want to decide the question before the next General Elections."

ATTEMPT TO ARREST ADVANCE

Kapildeo Malaviya (Swarajist) said he was not surprised or sorry at the deliberate attempt to arrest the advance towards self-government. "Non-Co-operators" now heartily thank the Government for reviving their movement by the appointment of a Commission. I hope all my self-respecting countrymen will keep aloof from it."—A. P.

STATUTORY COMMISSION BILL

SECOND READING IN LORDS

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Second reading of Statutory Commission Bill in Lords has been fixed for 15th November.—Reuter.

STATUTORY COMMISSION BILL

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Statutory Commission Bill issued provides for the appointment of the Commission "within a decade" instead of "at expiration of decade."—Reuter.

Death has occurred of Major Blake, ex-Governor of Pentonville. His book "Quod" on his experience of Prison is published, to-day.—Reuter.

STARVATION MAIN DISEASE OF INDIA.

ITS CURE.

MR. ARNOLD LUPTON'S LECTURE

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, October 29.

The monthly meeting of the Workers' Welfare League of India held last Saturday, at Doughty House, London, was more than usually interesting, owing to the invitation extended to Mr. Arnold Lupton M.I.E., author of "Happy India," to lecture on the subject matter of his book. This book was published by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin, London, at 6 s. net. For the propagation of his views on the easy development of agricultural production in India, the author has agreed to sell the book at a loss to all Indian readers; and the Indian National Agency, of 146 Fleet Street London, have agreed to distribute it would charges or fees, at the price of Re. 1 per copy, post free.

The lecture turned out to be far more than a resume of the book. There was a large and representative audience. The chair was taken by Mr. Palme Dutt, and there were present a number of delegates from the affiliated trade unions including Messrs. Tom Mann, Arthur Field, and Glyn, Mrs. Vakil and Bhat and Mr. J. E. Potter-Wilson the indefatigable secretary, who is also an active member of the Boot and Shoe Union and of the Co-operative movement. Mr. Arnold Lupton said that he was induced to visit India by reading a work of Mr. William Digby on "Prosperous British India." That clever book was largely composed of quotations from prominent Englishmen who had been or were still in India. These Britons themselves asserted that a large proportion of the Indian people had not enough to eat, the great majority having but one meal a day and that insufficient.

Therefore, the lecturer went to India and traversed a considerable area of it, including Burma. He had good official introductions, and travelled fast, so as to interview as many people as possible. He visited the department of Agriculture in Calcutta and secured the wonderfully complete government statistics. They absolutely proved the truth of Mr. Digby's conclusions.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUED TO 1925.

This was at the time of the Great War. For various reasons Mr. Lupton was unable to get to the publication of a book until 1925, but by that time he had secured later statistics and carried his investigation further. The conclusions of a person like himself were sometimes criticised on the ground that no one could learn about India in a visit of three months. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had, however, declared that an acute visitor learned more in three months than officials learned in thirty years. All he claimed for his own book and for his views was that they were supported by incontrovertible statistics, and that he had consulted cultivators, professors of agriculture and officials all over British India, and in one of the Indian States. On the vessel going to India he made the acquaintance of an Indian doctor who gave him a valuable introduction to his brother, a barrister in Calcutta. This gentleman secured him access to the homes of the people and to cultivators and continued willing service in the work of investigation.

THE DRAIN ON INDIA.

One result of that investigation was to cause him to differ from Digby and other writers, who made a cardinal question out of the sending of large sums of money to England. When he had considered the vast population, its present food production, and its potentialities for producing more, the payment of pension and interest, aggregating only some thirty millions per annum, was a trifle. The present agricultural production was fifteen hundred millions; and if the proposals he outlined should produce but 20 per cent. increase, it would be three hundred millions, or ten times the much-talked of "drain from India."

BIAS IN FAVOUR OF PEOPLE.

He went to India with the mental bias of the engineer; one who was not only a theoretician and a man of business, but also like all engineers—obliged to work with his hands, at least long enough to appreciate that a working man was a very superior and capable man. Engineers, knowing what hard work meant, were always sympathetic towards the hard worker. They wanted the workers to be well fed and strong. Who, on the other hand, were those who went out as Governors and Governor-Generals? Not engineers, (Dr. C. B. Vakil:—"Lord Sinha.")

Well, they were not usually engineers, who would want people to be well fed and highly efficient. They arrived much more full of ideas about the wickedness of Tibet, or the danger from Afghanistan. Furthermore, the lecturer had not found the Indian gentry, whom he had conversed with in England, greatly interested in the agricultural development of the Indian people.

cultural development of the Indian people.

WASTE OF MANURE.

His early visits to the homes of the rural population revealed a strange decoration of the walls with cowdung, which was being dried for use as fuel. A great part of this dung was used in India as fuel instead of as manure. A British officer in charge of the part of Bengal gave the usual reason, that there was no wood available. Mr. Lupton demonstrated that as the application of the manure to the land could double the yield for the land, and must at the very least increase it by 20 per cent, 5 p.c. of the land could be allotted to the cultivation of quick-growing fuel timber. The objection was "Who will give up land for the purpose? Who will carry all this out?" While this officer voiced a widespread view, others said that they and plenty of people were ready to act, if only they were informed what to do. The system of centralised control acted badly in the matter of local initiative; yet it might be made the means of enforcing a solution.

LOWNESS OF PRODUCTION.

Mr. Lupton had seen a number of cultivators, and a typical example might be quoted. He talked with a cultivator who was working on his fields with his brother. They were a fine young pair, very intelligent, and quite ready to discuss improvements. They were irrigating their fields by the old pole and bucket conveyor, and stopped to talk about the manure question. "We know dung will increase production," they said, "but suppose the crop failed, as for example through a bad monsoon, what would we gain? We should only lose more." That was a wrong view; the monsoon very seldom failed.

Dung was not burnt all the year round; it was, for example, difficult to dry it in the wet season, and a part this went on to the land. It was certain, however, that the land was impoverished by the withholding of what was burnt. He had made an approximate table of his own from the mass of productive statistics, and arrived at the following figure—the total annual production was,

From Agriculture (in round figures) £15,000,000,000
From Manufactures, fisheries, and all other sources 400,000,000
Total production of the year 1922 £15,900,000,000

Now, there were optimists, official and otherwise, who regularly informed the public that Englishmen have nothing to teach Indian cultivators. That was totally incorrect; Indian Agriculturists were industrious and intelligent, but several administrators had been able to teach them new and improved methods with notable success. He would refer, passing, to one contention into which he could not go, as it would only obscure his main argument. One official said that it was quite true that manuring would increase output; that it could be stimulated and that people would copy any successful introduction. This would only result, he said, in the rent, say now one pound, being raised to six or seven pounds and no one, not even the Government, being a penny the better for it. It seemed that the occupier in some cases retires and sublets, making a profit over and above the rental; but he regarded this as an exceptional and not the usual condition of affairs.

All confusing issues should be put aside. The main and incontestable fact was that an agriculture production of the figure quoted meant that India was only producing about 2 lb. weight per diem of food per head of the population. That would be just sufficient to maintain health all round, but it had, of course, to be shared with the cattle. Taking all the varieties of beasts, and translating them into equivalents in oxen, there was the equivalent of 170 million oxen in British India; that was to say, well up towards one ox per inhabitant. Their feed had all to come out of the 2 lb. weight. The result was inevitable hunger and even starvation.

DISEASE AND DEATH.

The main fatal disease of India may be regarded as starvation. As technically classified:—Fever was responsible annually for (deaths) 4,607,000. Cholera for a substantial number; small-pox and plague for a smaller, but still an unaccountable number, in view of the official statement of the existence of a "sure preventive of plague." Now, plague and small-pox were diseases of dirt and not of starvation, nor was cholera attributable to lack of food, but arose from contaminated water. If malaria was included in the figures for fever, that could be excluded, as it was not dependent on nutrition; but of the bulk of the fevers one could with confidence declare them to be the result of malnutrition, in plain words, starvation. Over 4 millions in one year! Small wonder, with a total food production that gave considerably less than the required quantity of food for the total human and brute population.

VITAL NECESSITY FOR AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY.

A country, like England, attaining immense production from industries, could lay the world under contribution for food. Agricultural countries must feed themselves and buy their machinery. India was preponderantly an agricultural country, and it must produce sufficient food to feed all its people, or the weaker elements would starve.

In India a very large part of the land had got down to the condition where the production was the minimum production. What did he mean by minimum produc-

tion? At the Rothamstead experimental station, land had been cultivated for fifty years without manure, and was found to yield 10 to 15 bushels of wheat per acre. Fertilised lands yielded 35 or 36 bushels per acre. How did they assure fertilisation in England? Largely by reason of the landed system of England. India had not got the class of landowners that England had. In England, the terms of tenure took care that the tenant farmer maintained and improved the fertility of the land. In India, most of the landlords refused to be troubled about their land; thus a large part had descended to minimum productivity.

Another fault was that the people of India had got into the habit of taking the initiative from the Government. Well, that could be made use of, if sufficient pressure were brought to induce the Government to move.

WHAT GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO. The Government ought to see that the agricultural population were assured of a supply of fuel timber. First there were the loppings from the existing forests, but they were far away in many cases, and more railways were wanted. While more railways were certainly required, the easiest and cheapest plan would be the creation of rapid fuel growths, thus setting free at the earliest date all the possible manure for the land. 90 per cent. of the officials were desirous to do good to the rural population, but the conditions of centralised Government acted unfavourably in the matter of their representations being carried into effect.

The lecturer would not stop there. There was another source of fuel, and that was the bones of dead cattle. Religious objections were sometimes urged, though he was sure they could be surmounted, as operating against the application to the land of these bones, with their invaluable superphosphates. Yet religious scruples did not prevent the exportation of the bones to benefit the people of other lands. It was true that mineral manures could be imported; there were great stores of minerals in the world which could provide the deficiencies, chiefly phosphorus, in the Indian soil, also the little lime that was deficient. The huge quantities required and the cost of transport rendered the use of animal manure the more practicable proposal. At a very early stage production could be increased by 20 per cent. when 300 million pounds worth of additional produce would at once assure the people of India of enough to eat. (To be Continued.)

New York.—Alexander P. Phillips, Banker, associated for many years with the Guaranty Trust Company, who was well-known in Bombay, Melbourne and Paris, has died from fractured skull caused by jumping out of the window of the hospital to which he had been taken suffering from heart disease.—Reuter's Special.

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COMMUNAL FRACAS IN GURMUKTESAR

PRESS REPORT CONFIRMED

DELHI, November 9

This morning's report regarding a Hindu Muslim fracas at Gurmuktesar (Meerut District) is confirmed by the "Hindustan Times". It says that trouble of a serious nature arose between Hindus and Muslims of the place as a result of an alleged

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 11TH.)

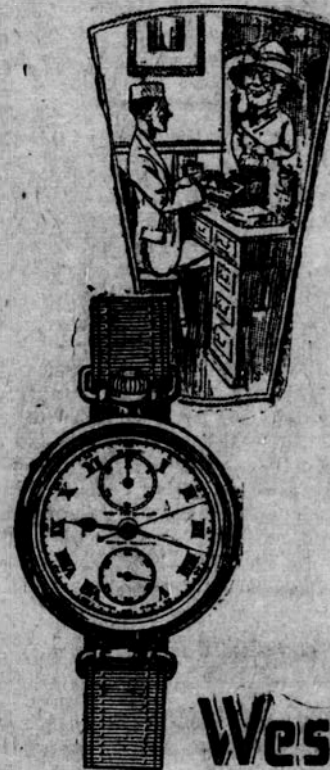
(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan
Joshiharaj Jothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that you are a very learned and literary man—"kabel", "fazel" and "gafel". You undoubtedly possess some dazzling degrees of a few noted Universities. You are (or were) the shining light, the alumnus, of the Cuffe Parade College, the Apollo Bunder University, the Victoria Gardens Vidyapith, and as such you command respect wherever you move, gipsy-like, your caravan, among the bevy of ladies. An Urdu poet has well said that when "learned persons meet together they 'talkee-talkie', wisely on nice subjects, but when asses meet together they know no other 'talk' except that of kicking. When you meet with members of the opposite sex, who are of your bent of mind, you talk and dabble in nothing but facial faeces. But remember the proverb 'there's many a slip between the cup and the lip'; and the proceedings of the matrimonial courts show that disastrous results of slips between the lips and cheeks have followed. At times you are generous, and wish you had lakhs of rupees for the enjoyment of self as well as doing some charitable deeds, but if wishes be horses, beggars would ride. If and when (and wherever) married you will, as generally happens in the career of persons like you, 'think you have too much of a good, bad and indifferent thing, and will soon be 'fed up', because, forsooth, as a magistrate lately remarked in a police court in a similar case, the meals and the 'doses' of certain lectures your wife would give you would prove too substantial for you!

Insult to some Hindu women on the night of the 8th instant. It is stated that several Muslim shops have been looted. About one hundred and fifty Hindus including a woman have been arrested. Panic prevails in the town.—A. P.

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Have you ever noticed how your complexion seems to get dull and muddy at times? Usually it is after you have been out a lot or been travelling. It isn't just tiredness or strain. It's because conditions have interfered with Nature's process of continually renewing the outer skin. Your skin should be in a constant state of flux. As the outer layer gets worn out and dried it should disappear and leave the fresh, young skin, which has been growing underneath. Sometimes this doesn't happen properly. Then the minute particles of the old, dead cuticle clog up the pores and stifle the tender, young skin. There's one sure, simple way to remedy this. Just ask any chemist for some pure Mercolized Wax and gently massage it in before you go to bed. Then, while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be gently dissolving away those tiny clogging atoms of old skin, and in the morning you will find the young skin as clear and fresh as Nature meant it to be. Try this to-night. Just be sure you get pure Mercolized Wax and you will be really surprised at the difference such a simple treatment can effect.

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IDAR MAHARAJA AND HIS SUBJECTS

A MANIFESTO AND A REJOINDER

The meeting of the Managing Committee of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal held on Tuesday under the Presidentship of Mr. Amritlal L. Trivedi, resolved as follows:—

This Committee, with great reluctance and humility enters its emphatic protest against the writing published in the "Idar State Gazette" Extraordinary Issue dated the 28th October 1927, wherein the Idar State itself and its people have been alleged as intriguers and agitators under the Signature of H. H. Maharaja Bahadur of Idar. No specific persons have been named as mischief mongers, but the epithet has been used for people of the State and thereby great injustice has been done to the peaceful and lawabiding subjects of the State.

The Idar Subjects owing to their loyalty to their king have put up with unbearable oppression in the past which may not be believed to happen in the 20th century in the old Idar Regime, and when legal petitions made to H. H. the Idar Durbar failed to receive any attention, as the last alternative made petitions to the Honourable the Bombay Government for redress.

Despite of such constitutional and legal but modest conduct on the part of the subjects, the leaders of the Idar people are discredited by referring to them as mischief mongers or seditious and mean minded. The Committee emphatically disapproves of such remarks.

Since the formation of this Mandal in the year 1925, this Mandal has adopted public constitution and legal methods in the interests of and for the benefits of the State and its people and shall hereafter follow the same constitution. The Mandal never had any relation whatsoever in any activities secretly hedged in the past and hereby declares to the public that it shall never have recourse to such underhand measures or methods but continue its public activities as usual.

This committee is astonished to read the pamphlet dated 20-10-27 and believes that the expedient adopted to explain the falsity thereof under the signature of H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur, lacks foresight and a vain attempt has been made to lower and prejudice the Idar land and its subjects in the estimate of public, and legal inquiry into the allegations made in that said pamphlet, this method taken to explain the situation under the signature of the Maharaja Bahadur and thereby trying to prejudice the Idar people in the estimate of the public seems to be ill-advised.

This Committee hopes that the Diwan Sahib will be pleased to adopt a more liberal policy and remove the orders for public meetings and circulation of literature and certain newspapers as prayed for by public meetings of Idar subjects held in Bombay and reposing the confidence in the subjects, initiate reforms in Idar State, so that discontentment may be banished for ever and the administration of Idar State may be an illustration of good and sympathetic Government amongst Indian States.

THE MAHARAJA'S STATEMENT.

In a recent Extraordinary issue of the "Idar State Gazette," dated October 28, 1927, the Maharaja of Idar replies to certain allegations made against his administration through newspapers and leaflets. The Maharaja states that he had become "sick of the intriguers" in his State, when on December 21, 1926, he appointed a new Dewan, Rao Bahadur Kotak, in whom he had perfect trust and confidence. The Maharaja says: "I requested him to let me alone as far as possible and transact all State business himself as trusted servant. To this he consented, saying that he would try his utmost for the welfare of the State and the people according to the best of his ability and powers. He however, requested me to acquaint him with my views in general. I told him that no one from Idar subjects should be given any responsible post and that if he ever recommended any one of them for such a post, I would not sanction it, because they were selfish, uneducated, inexperienced and devoid of paternal feelings towards the ruler. Even the late Maharaja Keshji Singhji, whose rule, these mischief-mongers are now praising, had never a happy day to rule and they often created events for changing Dewans in his time. Even the most efficient ruler like Maharaja Pratap Singhji of world wide reputation had grown sick of the people.

"A QUEER MENTALITY." "In short, the population of Idar is of a very queer mentality. The people of every other State, delight at the prosperity of their State, but it is the misfortune of Idar that the people here feel displeased at the State's prosperity and take exceptional delight in weakening it. I attribute this debased mentality to the soil of the country. My revered father Maharaja Pratap Singhji told me that the soil of Idar differed from that of Ahmednagar (now Himatnagar) and that the latter was a preferable place to the former for the prosperity and welfare of the State as also of the Rajyaktumb. It was for this reason that he transferred the capital of the State from Idar to Himatnagar.

"On the appointment of the present Dewan, the intriguers know that with a selected Dewan like Rao Bahadur Kotak at

REPRESENTATIVE GOVT. IN BIKANER

MAHARAJAH'S REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIKANER, Nov. 8. Yesterday ended an eventful week of celebrations in the capital town of Bikaner in connection with the opening of the Gang Canal, when in response to the addresses presented by the various district municipal boards, important pronouncements were made by His Highness the Maharajah with regard to the future development schemes for the state.

The addresses with one voice hailed the Maharajah as the father of modern Bikaner and congratulated him on the crowning event of his reign. Referring to the anxiety of the people of Nohar and Bhadra for an extension of the great benefits of irrigation to their lands, His Highness said, "You may rest assured that nothing will be left undone on the part of myself and my Government to follow up the Gang Canal with further schemes of irrigation, whenever possible. I refer, of course, to the construction of the Bhakra Dam project as well as of our desire to secure a better agreement relating to, and greater benefits from the existing Ghaggar canals." "The blessings of irrigation to our Marusthal," concluded His Highness "are too precious to be left alone, uncared for."

RAILWAY EXTENSION. While thanking His Highness the Maharajah to whom they owed the extension of the railway into the formerly inaccessible interior of the State, the municipal commissioners prayed for a further extension of the railway into the remaining two important towns of the State, Reni and Bhadra. In reply His Highness declared that the Hanumangarh Sadulpur Chord line opened up to Novr last September—was being extended from Nohar to Bhadra this year and so soon after that as possible from Bhadra to Rajgarh, and it was hoped onwards to Rewari, so as to secure a more direct railway connection with the important centre of Delhi. The question of connecting the ancient town of Reni also was receiving careful consideration.

FOUNDATION OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

In the course of his reply, His Highness said "I am pleased to learn that you take a keen interest in the municipal administration of your local civic affairs. You know well that I have always been anxious to associate you more and more with the practical administration of my State. My Legislative Assembly has kept its doors wide open for you. You have only to qualify yourselves by proper education and to act. Acquire the necessary fitness to be of further and greater help to me and my Government. The establishment of the new village panchayats is expected to ensure that the foundations of representative Government are well and truly laid for the future."

HINDU-MUSLIM FRACAS AT GARHMUKTESAR.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

An unconfirmed report from Garhmuktesar states that a Hindu-Muslim fracas occurred there last evening during the Hindu festival of bathing in the Ganges. Details as to casualties and damage are not yet available. It is understood that the Governor was expected to visit the place and that arrangements had been made by the Hindu community to give His Excellency a public reception.—A. P.

the head of the State affairs, they would soon be exposed and that their mischief would not last long. To secure their mean aims and to get their wishes fulfilled, they thought that the only course open to them was to bring about his removal. They are, therefore, busy circulating through newspapers and pamphlets all sorts of false and dirty remarks against the Dewanji. If Rao Bahadur Kotak feels disgusted and leaves off the present post, no good and respectable man would feel inclined to accept the Dewanship. The underlying motive in the mischief is thus to make me a laughing stock before the general public.

"Feeling sure of their inability to bring about his removal unaided, these mischief-mongers have resorted to the present machinations to win me over for effecting the removal of my hands of a reliable, honest and experienced Dewan of my own selection. The leaflet dated 20-10-1927 has been published for the purpose mentioned above. Any one would feel grieved to read its contents and there is no wonder that the Dewanji felt the same and he tendered his resignation. I assured him that the leaflet was the creation of the intriguing scoundrels with which the masses had nothing to do, that the masses were credulous and illiterate and liable to be easily misled. The intriguers are always busy with such mischief and I have penned down their names in my will. This leaflet reminds and convinces me of the truth of what a good man told me once, viz., that choose as I may a Dewan from amongst the best in India, none would be given credit by the people of Idar, however, best he may do and that he would be prepared to undergo any penalty if this view of his proved untrue. I have been exceedingly amused at the leaflet and I warn and advise my people to shun the company of these mischief-mongers and guard against being entrapped by them."

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ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

A pamphlet, in French, has just been issued by the organisers of the International Exhibition to be held at Antwerp in 1930. The pamphlet gives a comprehensive idea of the programme and organization of the International, Colonial, Maritime and Flemish Art Exhibition of Antwerp. An English edition of the same is being printed and will shortly be in the hands of the English-speaking population. On the occasion of the Centenary of Belgium's Independence, two international exhibitions will be held in 1930, one at Antwerp and the other at Liege.

The scope of the Liege and Antwerp World Fairs has been clearly defined. Liege has taken as her part the Iron and Steel Industries and the Sciences; and Antwerp the Colonies, Shipping, Transport, as applied to Commerce, and a retrospective exhibition of Flemish Art (to 1830). Highly proud as the citizens of Antwerp

are of the great successes achieved by the two former International exhibitions held in their city in 1835 and in 1894, yet they intend to do still better this time and to outdo all previous efforts in the way of International Exhibitions on Belgian soil. Their enthusiasm is all the more lively and their confidence all the more assured, inasmuch as the 1930 Antwerp World Fair is destined to assist in a particularly appropriate manner in the commemoration of the centenary of Belgium's independence as a Free Nation, and also that it will synchronize with the inauguration of the new large harbour-works now under construction which will decidedly class Antwerp as one of the largest ports in the world.

Greatly moved by the sympathy shown to them from all parts of the world, Antwerp and the whole of Belgium feel that there are no countries which will not reply favourably to the invitations which have been sent to them on such a memorable occasion, to participate in the Antwerp World Fair.

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VOL XV NO. 166—

BOMBAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 11 1927

ONE ANNA

WIVES OF THE GREAT. G. B. SHAW'S IDEAL MARRIAGE ROMANCE OF H. G. WELLS A PREMIER'S LOST HELPMATE

In the background of most famous men's lives is a woman to whose sympathy and help they owe much of their success. Often the world at large knows little about them, for they are eclipsed by the material fame of their menfolk. They play their part, but often it is only after their deaths that the world learns how great a role it has been. The following article, reproduced from the "Sunday Chronicle," narrates the cases of illustrious men who owed their greatness to the influence their wives exerted on them.

There are clever, intelligent women who would often carve out a brilliant career for themselves, but who are content to remain unknown while they help another to win to success.

They are the wives of famous men. Every now and then the world learns from their own lips how much celebrated men owe to these wives.

To the majority of the public Mrs. H. G. Wells was only a name. No one, except a few intimate friends, was aware how much the famous novelist owed to her sympathy and help.

Their coming together was a romance. Catherine Robbins was a science student in London when she made the acquaintance of H. G. Wells in the mid-nineties. Both were unknown and both were striving desperately for success.

TENDER TRIBUTE.

At that time Wells was making his living as coaching in the service of a university correspondence college. To supplement his meagre income, he planned a text book on biology which was to make his name. Mrs. Wells illustrated it with diagrams!

Then he began to write the stories and sketches of scientific marvels by which the name of H. G. Wells was to become known throughout the world. In his wife he discovered a remarkably capable literary assistant. Even when this position was established he still sought her guidance.

What Wells owed to his wife is expressed by his last tender tribute and epitaph:—"Some lives stand out on headlands and are beacons for all mankind, but some, more lovely and more precious, come only by chance gleams of reflection to the knowledge of the outer world."

A SHADOWY FIGURE.

No great man owes a greater debt to his wife than George Bernard Shaw. While his every word and gesture is broadcast all over the world, Mrs. Shaw remains in the background, a shadowy, unknown figure to all except a few.

Yet she, too, has played her part in moulding her husband's destiny and cementing his fame.

It is nearly 30 years ago now that Bernard Shaw, the man who ridiculed romantic love, fell in love with and married Miss Charlotte Frances Payne-Townshend, a wealthy woman, some years younger than himself.

Asked to contribute to a symposium on marriage the other day, Shaw replied: "No man dare write the truth about marriage while his wife lives. Unless, that is, he hates her, like Strindberg and I don't."

Shaw needn't have added that, for those who know the couple intimately know that they are a veritable Darby and Joan. Their wedded bliss, in fact, has become almost a legend with their friends.

"I estimate that I spend a third of my time in looking after my husband," she once declared.

PERFECT UNDERSTANDING.

People who visit the Shaw household for the first time sometimes find it a little disturbing. As often as not he and his wife will be holding forth about the horrors of marriage and domesticity. But there is a twinkle in Shaw's eyes and a smile on his wife's lips.

Year after year the proprietor of a Continental hotel looks forward to the visit of a white-haired couple who always take their meals with book propped before their plates. They are the Shaws. They don't need to talk. They have reached that stage of perfect understanding when speech is unnecessary.

Few women in modern times have inspired a man as Mrs. Ramsay MacDonald inspired her husband. Through the most turbulent hours of political strife it was she who was at his side giving him courage.

Her death was a terrible blow; it nearly broke him. His hair grew white; he suddenly looked years older.

Their first meeting was in 1895 when MacDonald, standing as I. L. P. candidate for Southampton, received a subscription from a stranger, "M. E. Gladstone." This stranger was his future wife, and the daughter of Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F. R. S.

Margaret MacDonald proved a real pal to a man who more, perhaps, than any other living man of note has stood in need of staunch friendship in his dark hours.

"A woman with the heart of a child and the nature of an angel," is how Mrs. MacDonald was once described. And, like a child, she was—as Mr. MacDonald tells in his tender book about her—put to sleep while it was still day.

FAMOUS THEMSELVES.

Clever wives, however, do not always take back seats. There is "Margot"—Mrs. Asquith—who in contributing to her husband's success has become as famous herself. As yet her niche among those who mould the destinies of nations and men is not decided, but it will undoubtedly be a high one.

Another wife in the forefront of affairs is Lady Astor, who has made history as the first woman M.P. Beginning her political career as a novelty, she has come to be looked upon as one of the cleverest and most influential women of to-day.

TAKE UP THE CHALLENGE INSOLENT DENIAL OF RIGHTS LEADERS CONDEMN ALL-WHITE COMMISSION

In a statement to the Associated Press, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad expressed himself as follows on the Statutory Commission on the Reforms:—

I am convinced that the British Government have committed a political blunder of the first magnitude in their decision about the composition of the Statutory Commission. Under the Government of India Act, Commission is not due till the end of 1929. The reason and object of accelerating the Commission is to respect the persistent Indian demand in that behalf and thereby secure good-will and trust of India. If in doing so, you create a situation whereby instead of securing good-will, you bring about widespread dissatisfaction and suspicion as to the bonafides of the British Government, you not only throw away all good effect likely to be created by acceleration but create positive distrust and antagonism. This action of the British Government will surely bring immense strength and give new lease of life to the extreme element in Indian politics. It would have been better not to have accelerated the Commission if it has to be done in this way.

VICEROY'S REASONS UNCONVINCING.

The reasons given by the Viceroy for excluding Indians from the Commission are, I venture to say, wholly unconvincing. It is not quite fair to suggest that Indian politicians and British officials (necessity or justice of whose presence on the Commission is far from clear) if included in the Commission would have adhered to pre-conceived and a priori views of each group. At any rate, past experience belies this. In the matter of Reforms themselves, the Southborough Committees about functions and franchise which were composed of Indian politicians and British officials adjusted their views and produced unanimous reports which were given effect to by the Parliament. Same was the case in respect of the Lee Commission on Public Services.

The value of proposal to associate a Committee of Indian Legislatures with the work of the Commission and later on with the work of the Joint Parliamentary Committee is attempted to be very much exaggerated. Anyone with the experience of such Commissions, fully realises what enormous difference it makes in collection of proper materials and gathering and sifting of evidence if one is a member of the Commission instead of being merely allowed to represent and put our case before Commission. What is still more important is that in the present arrangement, great opportunity will be lost of the adjustment of views and give and take which always takes place in formulating recommendations of a Commission and which is possible only if British and Indian statesmen sit on the Commission on equal terms and with equal authority. The idea running throughout the entire scheme is that Indians are to be given no authoritative voice in conduct of enquiry and decisions to be taken by way of recommendations, however much they may be conceded opportunities to represent and submit the Indian view. One wonders how Lord Irwin with his sincerity and sympathies, came to endorse such a scheme and one still more wonders how Indian members of the Executive Council of the Viceroy came to lend their support to it as has been said. I think it is extremely desirable that all parties and all communities should put their heads together and take concerted and firm attitude in the grave crisis.—A. P.

LEGISLATURES SHOULD UNITE

MR. MUNSHI ADVOCATES JOINT ACTION.

I am not at all surprised at the announcement made by His Excellency the

Viceroy. Nothing sympathetic or generous can proceed from His Majesty's present Government with such a defiant and narrowminded imperialist as Lord Birkenhead at the head of its Indian affairs. In spite of the fulsome arguments advanced by the Viceroy, I remain unconvinced that the exclusion of Indians from the Commission was just or fair or necessary to meet the exigencies of the situation. The exclusion is, in my opinion, a wanton act of arrogant and shortsighted statesmanship; and appears to have been perpetrated only with the object of satisfying the die-hard school that the British Parliament is the master and wants to remain so. The whole affair bespeaks of the lack of imagination.

JOINT ACTION NECESSARY.

Whatever may be our opinion as to this Commission, the position is such as would try the statesmanship of our leaders. I hope that each one of them will not be in a hurry to declare his own line of action; but will combine with the rest to determine the joint action which can be effectively taken throughout India. This action, in my opinion, should not be based on mere sentiment or indignation or one's predilection for political agitation of any particular kind. It must solely be inspired by the dictates of determined statesmanship. We have already the Mayo Die-Hard school and a large number of permanent officials in the country to reckon with. We will also now have to reckon with this Commission and India cannot afford to allow these factors to combine. The non-official members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures would be wise irrespective of the Government to combine with the leaders of the country at this juncture, collect evidence, prepare their own report and scheme and establish an agency in England to carry on its campaign. If the Legislatures can thus combine and pronounce their authoritative decision, a great point will have been gained.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9. "Basumati" says: "Let us differ as friends without risk of saying or doing unpleasant things which the sort of association contemplated is bound to bring in its train and wash our hands of this Commission, leaving it free to work the destiny of India in a perfectly unbiased manner without the remotest contingency of being prejudiced by selfish and egoistic Indian opinion."

The "Statesman" says: The announcement is not well conceived, but is well timed and only the most malicious Fate could rob the Commission of success. The Viceroy's arguments have undoubtedly force, but we should have been glad to see the Commission strengthened by at least one member with personal knowledge of India and her problems.

The "Englishman" says: The scheme that has been propounded offers to India a golden opportunity of persuading the Parliament of the soundness of her claim for political advance and it is through the method of persuasion and none other that her people can hope to see the early fulfilment of their aspirations.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika," commenting on the personnel of the Statutory Commission says, "The Viceroy has tried to sugarcoat the pill which His Majesty's Government has asked the Indian people to swallow. That the pill is intensely bitter even His Excellency has not been able to conceal either from himself or from those who will read his statement.—Free Press.

GO-BY TO THE PARTNERSHIP THEOR

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9. Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikary says: Lord Irwin has so established himself in public confidence and esteem that he is taking upon himself this task is the first good step and fair start in overcoming

popular objection and misgiving. He says the machinery and procedure outlined is too complex for ready assimilation. The way that His Excellency has put the case by implications gives them go by to partnership theory that the late Mr. Montagu for first time had the courage to enunciate when evolving his scheme in the Parliament. It is not little embarrassing that it should have been thought and suggested that the Commission in which Indians would participate was not likely to be unbiased or competent to present the fact to Parliament.—Free Press.

EUROPEANS HAIL THE COMMISSION

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9. Mr. C. B. Charters, President of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association in a Press interview welcomes the personnel of the Commission and says, "The British Government has taken a broad view which the situation demands."—Free Press.

MR. LONGFORD JAMES WELCOMES THE PERSONNEL.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9. Sir Herbert Carr, Sir John Bell, Sir Alexander Murray, Mr. Langford James and Mr. Eddis in Press interviews approve of the personnel of the Commission and appeal for all possible co-operation in its labour.—Free Press.

EVILS OF A MIXED COMMISSION.

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

In an interview to the Free Press of India, Mr. H. G. Cooke, leader of the European Group in the Legislative Assembly says:

"Had a mixed commission been appointed, one of two results would have happened. If Indians, independent of party politics and with no party brief had been found to sit on the Commission, we should have been told that those Indians did not represent the people. If politicians had been appointed, majority and minority reports would have been certain, resulting in much chaos and ill-feeling. I congratulate India and the powers that be on the fact that these pitfalls have been avoided."—Free Press.

TAKE UP THE CHALLENGE.

DELHI, Nov. 8.

Commenting on the personnel of the Statutory Commission and the statement of the Viceroy, "The Hindustan Times" says: "The personnel is an insult to this country but a grave injury is added to the insult when Indians are asked to act as impotent under strappers to the Commission in which they have the undeniable right to be adequately and directly represented." Referring to the Viceroy's statement, the paper says "Indians would be untrue to themselves and to their country, if they did not seriously take up the challenge to their self-respect and show to the bureaucracy that weak and divided though they may be they are still strong enough to fight for their rights and protect their national honour and self-respect from being trampled upon."—Free Press.

INSOLENT DENIAL OF RIGHTS

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

The country must boycott the Statutory Commission, says Dr. P. Vardarajan Naidu, commenting on the personnel of the commission announced last night. An all-British Commission, he adds, is an insolent denial of our elementary right to self-determination, and it must be answered with determination, patience and courage.—Free Press.

YAKUB HASAN AGAINST BOYCOTT

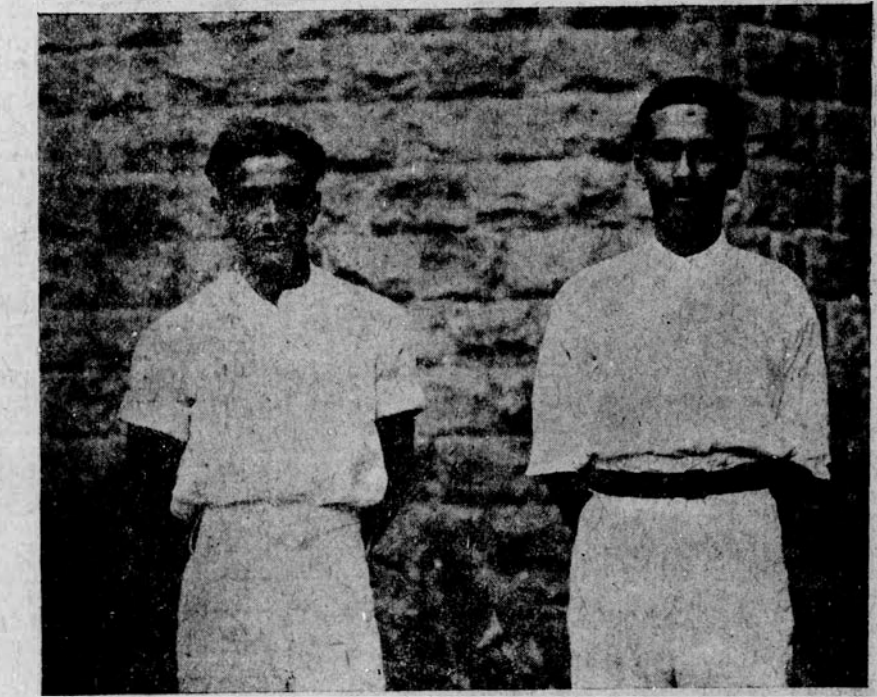
MADRAS, Nov. 9.

"If we have any sense of self-respect," says Mr. Yakub Hasan, commenting on the Commission announcement, "we should lay aside all our religious, political and communal differences and present a united front to those who pose as friends of India but whom we cannot but regard as enemies of India's freedom. He must counteract their sinister activities not by boycotting the Commission but by laying before Parliament and the world our real views by means of demonstrations and uniform resolutions of public bodies.—Free Press.

WAS IT A FAILURE? MAHATMA GANDHI ON NON-CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the current issue of "Young India":—

Repeatedly does one read in the papers the non-co-operation was a perfect failure. Several courteous critics often apologetically broach the question in conversations, and gently tell me that the country would have made great progress if I had not led it astray by my ill-conceived non-co-operation. I should not refer to this subject, which may be said to have no bearing on the politics of the day but for my belief that non-co-operation has come to us as an active force that may assume a universal form any moment, and but for the purpose of reassuring those who are bravely holding on in the face of criticism and skepticism. Let me however, admit the dangerous half-truth that non-co-operation entirely failed the moment it became violent. Indeed, non-co-operation and violence are here contradictory terms. It is a living belief that violence lived on itself and it required counter-violence for its daily maintenance, that gave rise to non-violent non-co-operation. The fact, therefore, is that the moment non-co-operation became violent, it lost its vitality and nation-building character. But in so far as it was and remained non-violent, it was a demonstrably complete success. The mass awakening that took place in 1920 all of a sudden was perhaps the greatest demonstration of the efficiency of non-violence. The Government has lost prestige never to be regained. Titles, law-courts, educational institutions no longer inspire the awe they did in 1920. Some of the best lawyers in the country have given up law for ever as a profession and are happy for having accepted comparative poverty as their lot. The few national schools and colleges that remain are giving a good account of themselves as witness the great organisation that came into being in Gujarat when the floods turned into a waste.



"Chronicle" Photo.
(Left) Mr. Pochkhanawala and Mr. Tadiwala, winners of the long distance swimming race arranged by the Zoroastrian Physical Culture League.

what was once a rich garden. But for the students and teachers of national institutions and other non-co-operators the timely help that the afflicted peasantry of Gujarat received and so much needed would never have been at its disposal. It is possible to multiply illustrations of this character and prove that wherever there is real national life, a bond between the classes and the masses in India, non-co-operation is the cause of it.

Take again the three constructive items of the programme. Khadi is a growing factor in national regeneration and is serving over 1,500 villages through an army of nearly two thousand workers and is giving tangible productive relief to over fifty thousand spinners and at least ten thousand weavers, printers, dyers, dhoobis and other artisans. Untouchability is a waning thing

just struggling for existence. Hindu-Muslim unity of 1920-21 showed its vast possibilities, the violence, deceit, falsehood and the like that mark the rupture between the two great communities today are no doubt ugly signs, but they are a demonstration of crude self-consciousness. The process of churning that the movement of non-co-operation was and is has brought the dirt to the surface. And if non-violent non-co-operation is a living and purifying force, it will presently bring to view the pure unity that is invisibly forming itself under the very visible dirt that obtrudes itself on our gaze to-day. It is therefore clear to me as daylight that real Swaraj, whenever it comes to us, will have to be not a donation rained on us from London, but a prize earned by hard and health-giving non-co-operation with organised forces of evil.

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